

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1917 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1917—VOL. X, NO. 23

LAST EDITION

POPE'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY IN WAR SITUATION

Explanation Given of Apparent
Desire of Berlin to Have the
Vatican Regain Temporal
Power to Certain Extent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Something of the manner in which the influence of the Kaiser is exerted in the United States, through the close connection existing between the Vatican and Berlin, and a significant explanation of one of the chief reasons why Berlin desires to see the Pope regain temporal power, were related to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently by one of the authenticity of whose sources of information is unquestionable, but whose name, because of his official connections, it is impossible to divulge.

According to this authority, at a time when the Vatican was about to appoint Roman Catholic bishops to serve in sections of the United States whose population included many German-Americans, the names of the nominees were sent from the United States to the Vatican, and thence to Berlin, in order that the Kaiser might pass upon the capabilities of the men named for advancing German propaganda in America.

The same authority states that the reason why Berlin wants the Vatican to regain temporal power is not at all for any altruistic purpose, but because the Kaiser, remembering that Bismarck in the Kulturkampf matter had no means of exerting special influence on the Pope, desires the head of the Roman Catholic Church to hold some temporal power in order that Germany may exert pressure upon him by directing this pressure against the temporal power he holds. For instance, if the Vatican had a seaport, and the Vatican should decide upon a course at any time which was not liked by Berlin, Berlin could easily threaten that port with a warship or two, and thus use a coercion which is impossible to her now.

The Pope, said the informant, is a Genoese, and that fact is especially significant if considered in the light of the Italian proverb to the effect that it takes seven Italians to get the better of a Jew and seven Jews to get the better of a Genoese. It was well understood in diplomatic circles in Europe that in case of a German victory the Vatican has been promised reconstruction of the old Papal States at the expense of the kingdom of Italy. Then new Papal States would include not only Civita Vecchia, but also Bologna and Ancona.

The informant said that the Pope's peace note was a powerful factor in aid of the German propaganda in Italy. One phrase in it, "stragi inutili," or "useless massacres," was as famous in Italy as President Wilson's "too proud to fight" was in America. The stupidity of government censorship added greatly to its effect. The day the Pope's peace note was announced no subscribers at the front received their newspapers. Whereupon everybody thought something extraordinary had happened, and everybody made every effort to discover what it was. When they found out that the peace note had been made public on that day, the document took on in their eyes an importance out of all proportion to its real value. Thus the note had received an advertisement far greater than was intended by the censorship.

Our dispatches stating that a certain section of the Italian army, when the German-Austrian advance began, fled to the rear, calling out, "Long life to the Pope," are recalled by the informant's statement that disaffection was an important factor in the Italian retreat. Wherever this disaffection

(Continued on page two, column three)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

There has been some severe fighting between the Brenta and the Piave rivers, with the result that the Italians have recovered much of the lost ground in the region of Monte Asolone, which is eight miles from Bassano. It is difficult to say what the recovery may amount to, but the news is interesting as proving that General Diaz has not entirely lost the offensive, and that in spite of all that has happened he finds himself in a position to attack.

On the other fronts complete quiet from anything but the ordinary trench fighting persists.

Artillery Activity Reported

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Very active shelling on both sides was reported from the region of St. Quentin, Fayet, Beaumont, le Chaume wood and Apremont forest in today's official statement. In the Champagne, around Moronvillers, French troops carried out successful raids.

Italians Recapture Mountain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Italians have retaken Monte Asolone, 5,000 feet, eight miles from Bassano, the

(Continued on page two, column six)

CONSCRIPTION MAY LOSE IN AUSTRALIA

Result of Voting So Far Indicates
Defeat, Due to Bitter Political
and Sectarian Struggle Obscuring Issue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Saturday)—The results of the voting so far indicate that the conscription plan will be defeated. This is attributed to the bitter political and sectarian struggle obscuring the issue. One of the sensational incidents in the campaign was the seizure by the federal authorities of Queensland's Hansard, for its alleged publishing of uncensored matter.

The sectarian issue which has again been raised when the people of Australia are faced with the question of conscription was one of the prime factors in the decision of the last referendum. It stood out so clearly that no surprise was occasioned by the discovery of an alliance of the Roman Catholic Federation with the Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, and the revelation by Senator Miller that the false figures concerning the soldiers' vote had been traced to clerical sources in Victoria.

DISCONTINUANCE OF GERMAN STUDY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Following what was regarded as an extreme laudation of the German language, literature and thought by Prof. W. A. Cooper, of the department of Germanic literature of Stanford University, before a meeting of teachers here, Lucius P. Chase, member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, introduced a resolution before the board to discontinue the study of German and to eliminate German clubs in public schools.

He said that German clubs and the teaching of German form a nucleus for German propaganda and that to continue these would give aid and comfort to the enemy by leading the German people to believe that the United States is indifferent toward the prosecution of the war.

SINGLE CONTROL OF WAR FUNDS SOUGHT

New Hampshire State Board of
Trade Proposes to Unite Various
Movements to Protect
Public and Facilitate Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Centralized control of the many campaigns for war funds being conducted by various organizations, in order that the merits of each fund may be clearly established before solicitation for public subscriptions is permitted, is the object of a movement started in New Hampshire by the State Board of Trade. The project has been taken up with the executive committee of the State Public Safety Committee, as well as with the Governor and Council, and its sponsors hope to secure its State-wide adoption.

There are so many different drives for war funds of one kind or another that it is felt next to impossible for the individual citizen to be fully apprised as to the worthiness of them all under the present haphazard method of campaigning. As a result, it is believed some questionable funds may be thriving in the State to the detriment of more worthy and necessary movements for "war dollars." It is stated that such a plan has been effective in other sections of the United States and in Canada.

The plan contemplates the formation of a board of trustees, with broad authority, the function of which would be to administer an annual fund or budget from which the quota of all war funds would be paid. Instead of new campaigns springing up at frequent intervals during the year, it is proposed to have but one big drive each twelve months, all the various funds being combined in this drive. Each special fund would make known its needs for the year and its proportion of the general fund would be allotted in accordance with its demands.

The Manchester Board of Commerce is credited with starting the movement in this State. The directors of the board unanimously approved the proposal, and instructed delegates to the State Board of Trade to secure the support of the larger organization. A resolution was adopted by the state board authorizing the president, A. B. Jenks, to name a committee to study the proposition with a view to securing its State-wide adoption if possible.

Not only will the new plan to eliminate funds that may not be considered essential to the campaigns into a big single drive it is believed a great deal of valuable time and energy will be conserved among citizens at the heads of the various drives. The expenses of literature and other campaign material, it is believed, can be greatly reduced, so that the numerous funds may be raised with much greater efficiency than under present methods. The contemplated plan includes a complete canvass of subscriptions to be paid upon a monthly basis during the period of the war, payments to be made solely into the general fund.

William A. Searle, secretary of the Manchester Board of Commerce, held a similar position with the Rome, (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, when the plan, which has been successfully worked out in that city along similar lines, was formulated. The Manchester Board of Commerce, which secured Mr. Searle's services three months ago, has had the benefit of his experiences there.

In Rome, a city of 25,000 people, the subscriptions amount to \$350,000 per year during the period of the war. From this fund subscriptions are paid to the various funds which have the sanction of the committee in charge. The work was accomplished by taking a census of wage earners. These were solicited to subscribe in monthly amounts to the fund.

The success of the Rome campaign may be noted when it is learned that one half of the industries in that city, including all the larger ones, secured pledges from 99 to 100 per cent of all their employees. Out of a population of 25,000, 8700 or approximately 40 per cent subscribed.

If, for any reason, the plan should not materialize as a State-wide movement, the Manchester Board of Commerce is prepared to put it in operation in its own city.

MAIL BLOCKED AT NATION'S CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The condition in the Washington post office is becoming such that public attention will soon be attracted to it. At the Union Station there are several carloads of second, third and fourth class mail matter that have not even reached the local post office, being held at the station because there is not sufficient help in the local office to handle the accumulation, which daily grows larger. No attempt is being made to handle any but first-class mail.

GERMANS DENY PEACE OFFER

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A categorical denial of "reports in the foreign press that Germany will repeat her peace offer," was registered by the semi-official newspaper, the Cologne Gazette today, according to dispatches received here.

STEPS TO RATIFY DRY AMENDMENT

Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the national Constitution is provided for in a resolution filed by Horace G. King of Lynn, for the Tolman Temperance Fund, with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives today.

AMERICA OPPOSED BY M. CAILLAUX

Document Sent From French
Embassy at Rome to Foreign
Office in Paris Shows Deputy
Worked Against Alliance

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Among the memoranda sent by the French embassy at Rome to the Foreign Office in Paris in regard to the former Premier, M. Caillaux, and laid before the committee of eleven which inquired into the question of suspending the immunity of M. Caillaux and M. Loustalot, there was one marked "Very Secret" and dated Feb. 6, 1917. The text was as follows:

"M. Le Prestre came to the Farnese Palace accompanied by Col. Morel, Belgian military attaché, and was received by a secretary of the embassy. He repeated, at the end of a conversation that had borne on other subjects, the essentials of the declarations that he had previously made to M. Mabileau. Then he added what is reproduced hereafter in substance:

"I have had before my eyes at the United States embassy, from which I depend (the French phrase reads 'dont je suis le ressortissant'), and I have been to read leisurely an account of the conversation of M. Caillaux with the two members of the Vatican. That account which was brought there by an Irish prelate who was not Anglophile and who is, above all, Francophile.

"It had been brought there because in his conversation M. Caillaux had also expressed opinions hostile to the United States, represented by him as an economic adversary and a conspirator against Central Europe."

The Chamber of Deputies will hold a special session today to discuss M. Paisant's report on the decision of the committee of eleven to suspend the immunity of M. Caillaux and M. Loustalot. It is understood that M. Paisant's report concludes with the following words:

"From the foregoing facts there are sufficiently grave presumptions against Deputy Caillaux as a result of his having during the war worked for the destruction of our alliances, thus aiding the enemy's progress, which is a crime under articles 76 to 79 of the penal code."

The report points out that the committee of 11 was not empowered to investigate whether Deputies Caillaux and Loustalot were guilty of the charges brought against them or what jurisdiction was applicable to them, but merely if the facts alleged were sufficiently grave to necessitate the opening of legal proceedings. In deciding to authorize the investigation demanded by the Government the committee says it intends in no way to prejudice the question of culpability. The report declares that at a time when any form of secret diplomacy is opposed, vehemently, a man, however highly placed, who arrogates to himself the right to undertake mysterious negotiations for peace commits a most formidable attack on the safety of the State.

The Premier, M. Clemenceau, explained to the committee that it would be the duty of the judge to decide whether investigations led to a charge of intercourse with the enemy. The case would then go before a court-martial or if it led to a political crime it would be tried by the high court.

ST. PAUL CITY OFFICIALS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Indictments have been returned by the Ramsey County Grand Jury against James A. Mahan, former congressman-at-large; Oscar Keller, city commissioner of public utilities; and Thomas McGrabe, representative in the Legislature, charging them with inciting a riot.

All three of these men spoke during the recent street-car strike at a union labor rally, which was followed by street riots and destruction of cars. The State Commission of Public Safety probably will recommend that Mr. Keller be suspended from his city office until his case is tried. Conviction would mean a fine of \$500, or imprisonment for two years, or both.

ICE PLANTS CLOSE TO SAVE ON FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Nine out of 22 ice-manufacturing plants in New Orleans have been closed in accordance with a plan for conserving fuel during the war. The unclosed plants are manufacturing ice for their own trades and the trades of the discontinued factories, as well. The owners of the closed plants are continuing their business in this way, receiving ice from the operating plants.

STEPS TAKEN TO RESTRICT SALOONS

Coal Conservation Campaign Is
Carried Officially to the Liquor
Dealers Through the Boston
Licensing Board

Definite action toward having the saloonkeepers of Boston and Massachusetts join the movement for conserving New England's scanty coal supplies, by shortening their hours of business or resorting to other expedients, was started in official sources in Boston today.

The Boston Licensing Board prepared a notice to be sent to all liquor dealers within the board's jurisdiction, impressing upon them the necessity for preventing coal waste. At the same time officials of the State Fuel Economy Committee and of the Massachusetts Liquor League were in communication in this regard.

A prospective result of official activities is the possible shortening of the hours of every public drinking place in the Commonwealth, during the fuel stringency, either by delaying the opening of such places in the forenoon or by closing them earlier in the evening. The latter step already has been taken by liquor dealers in Gloucester, and those who are giving close study to the coal situation believe all saloons in the State must take one course or the other immediately, and before it becomes necessary to further extend the mid-winter school vacation periods and to still more seriously curtail street car service as fuel-saving measures.

The State Fuel Economy Committee has been in touch with the Boston Licensing Board, the chairman of which, Fletcher Ranney, has furnished the committee with a list of the liquor organizations in the State of Massachusetts.

While in certain official quarters it is felt that voluntary action by the saloonkeepers will suffice to meet the needs of the day, elsewhere it is believed that officials having the fuel economy movement in charge should not hesitate to use every possible power to assure the speedy cooperation of the saloonkeepers, if voluntary action does not immediately bring the desired result.

It is stated that the hours which saloons may be open during the day are fixed by law. Those who have looked into the matter, however, are firm in the belief that there is adequate power, in time of war, to supersede this local law if the emergency demands such drastic action.

It is known that the State Fuel Economy Committee has received numerous inquiries about what steps it is taking to make certain that the liquor dealers are assuming their full share of the sacrifices being borne by school children, commuters and homes generally through New England, in order to save the fuel situation. The committee is giving heed to these pressing inquiries, and looks for positive results in the near future.

Citizens Favor More Many Believe Restrictions Should Be Placed on Saloon Business

Commenting on the coal situation and the desirability of restricting the saloons as a conservation measure, Amos R. Wells, of the Christian Endeavor World, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "Occupations which are recognized as harmful should be called upon first to conserve fuel. The harmfulness of the business of selling liquors is recognized by the fact that the business is restricted and licensed. At a time when we are asking others to curtail the consumption of coal, we are unconsciously granting saloons extraordinary privileges by our neglect to ask them to help. We should even go farther than to ask saloons to save—we should close them entirely as a means of bringing the war to an end."

William Shaw, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Evangelists, said: "First begin to cut the coal supplied to businesses which are harmful, and then to those which turn out luxuries. Transportation should be the last limited. Any limit put upon railways interferes with business men and workmen. The service of both the Elevated and the Bay State Street Railway companies has been already reduced to the limit."

"If the coal used in saloons were devoted to transportation; commuters would be better accommodated. Saloons use up vast quantities of coal. The breweries of the country in 1913

(Continued on page four, column three)

DUTCH AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday)—Holland's agreement with the United States over the food supply contemplates the use of a great part of Dutch shipping, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Loudon, told the Chamber of Deputies today. He announced his belief in an early conclusion of such an agreement.

The agreement, it was stated, would provide Holland with necessary foodstuffs from the United States in return for Holland placing at America's disposal a great part of its merchantmen, except some big passenger ships and a few vessels needed in its own provisioning, Belgian relief work and colonial trade.

CABLE DELAYS SAID TO BE IN BRITISH ISLES

Conditions in the British Isles are believed by officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Boston to be responsible for the considerable delay being experienced in the receipt of cablegrams from Europe, which has resulted in the late arrival of news from the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

Just what the conditions are which are resulting in this exceptional slowness of the transmission of cable news, local officials are unable to explain. V. A. Bousquet, cable agent for the Western Union at Boston, said today that no exact information is furnished his office on this point. "The whole trouble, we are given to understand, is concentrated on the land lines on the other side," said Mr. Bousquet. "That is, messages from London to the cable stations are apparently being held up. Whether such action is due to storms or raids of the enemy, we do not know. Conditions today are approximately the same as they were on Thursday."

The cable stations to which Mr. Bousquet referred are in Ireland and at Penzance, England. He understands that there is no difficulty between these cable stations and America, but that it is difficult for the cable stations in Ireland and England to obtain the messages filed in London.

WOOL PRICES ARE LAID TO HOARDING

Advance to 200 Per Cent Above
Pre-War Figures Attributed to
Over-Buying, as Statistics
Show There Is No Shortage

Inflation of wool prices in the United States to 200 per cent above pre-war figures, is due to hoarding on the part of many dealers, tailors and users of wool, and the unnecessary feeling that wool is to be "very scarce" in the future, according to Boston wool-men. The increased demand for wool for military purposes is no greater than the same demand in other countries, where the price has not risen to any extent in comparison to advances in the United States owing to government control.

The feeling has prevailed that wool would be scarce and despite the fact that 40 odd vessels are coming to Boston with wool or part wool cargoes in the next two months, and that there is a plentiful supply in the warehouses, many have unnecessarily purchased wool. This was done to save money on later purchases, it was explained. The price advanced with the increased demand, but present prices are declared unnecessary by United States government officials.

Eight million pounds of wool have arrived here, from Australia by auction by agents of the British Government, and is now being discharged at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston. During the past two weeks about 20,000,000 pounds have arrived. Vessels have arrived every other day or every second day for the past two weeks, some having part cargo of wool and some all wool.

The War Trade Board reports that statistics show that there is no shortage of wool, either in the world's supply or in the amount on hand in the United States, notwithstanding the increased consumption for military purposes. The board reports further: "The clip in most countries has steadily increased since the outbreak of the war because sheep raisers, stimulated by the higher returns for wool, have permitted the flocks to increase, and it may be reasonably expected that this increased production will continue."

"The consumption of wool during the year 1915 will be little if any greater than it was during the year 1917, for the reason that textile manufacturers have been producing well up to the limit of their reasonable capacity; and, further, because of the increased use of substitutes for wool in manufacturing processes."

The board rules that importers must agree to sell no wool to persons other than manufacturers and that they will give the Government an option to purchase all the wool imported at a price of 5 per cent less than the price that prevailed for the same grade July 30.

Boston wool dealers, when questioned by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that the supply and demand rule is controlling prices, admitting that the hoarding of certain persons and firms has helped to cause the big increase.

JAPAN IS NOT FOR INTERVENTION

TOKYO, Japan (Saturday)—Japan is not considering intervention in Russia, it was formally announced today on authority of the Foreign Office. The Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shidehara, asserted no mobilization of Japanese troops for use in Siberia had been ordered or was in contemplation.

CANADA TO STOP LIQUOR IMPORTATION

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada will have nationwide prohibition in the near future, according to well-informed officials. The first step in this direction comes today when an order-in-council will be signed prohibiting the importation of alcoholic liquors.

MORE PROGRESSIVE POLICY PROMISED IN SHIPBUILDING

Chairman Hurley, Now in Full
Control, Gives Reasons for Delay
in the Past and Reports
Greatly Increased Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What factors have been responsible for the delay in the shipbuilding program of the United States, what steps have been taken by the Shipping Board and its subsidiary division toward remedying the situation and expediting the construction of the much-talked-of mercantile fleet, are some of the points on which the Commerce Committee of the Senate, sought information from Edward D. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, at the first hearings held on Friday by that committee in the Shipping Board inquiry.

Chairman Hurley made a frank, straightforward statement of conditions as they are and told the committee some of the things which have contributed toward halting the shipbuilding program. From the maze of questions and answers which were propounded, four chief factors were adduced as the main causes of delay. These, according to Chairman Hurley, are labor, transportation, the change in design of the wooden vessels by the mechanical department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the housing problem.

With regard to the labor situation, Mr. Hurley told the committee of the various strikes which have held up the constructing program and delayed progress materially. He said that the labor difficulties on the Pacific Coast had been particularly menacing at one time, but that the whole labor difficulty has been greatly minimized and that present conditions in the labor branch of shipbuilding were satisfactory. Nevertheless, he declared, this phase of the situation has played no small part in delaying the building of ships up to a few weeks ago.

Shortage of cars by which to transport materials had, he said, caused delay in many shipyards. The question of transportation has, according to Mr. Hurley, been remedied to a great extent through the efforts of the traffic department of the Shipping Board and the cooperation of the railways.

The change of design in wooden ships, he said, was effected by the mechanical branch of the Fleet Corporation, and has been done, he said, because it was thought necessary to strengthen certain parts of the wooden ships. By doing this, he said, a loss of 700 tons per ship resulted, or a loss in tonnage of 250,000 in the entire wooden ship program.

Mr. Hurley declared the housing program to be the most serious drawback toward accomplishing the most satisfactory work quickly and efficiently, and, when asked by Senator Nelson what Congress might do to aid the expediting of the ship construction program, declared that some steps should be taken to provide housing for the navy workers needed at the various yards. He declared the housing situation at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Wilmington and other cities in which shipyards are located, to be acute and said that at least \$20,000,000 should be expended in providing adequate housing facilities for the workers.

Mr. Hurley told the committee emphatically that during his incumbency as chairman of the board, no disputes had contributed toward delaying the shipping program in any way.

A significant point was developed when Mr. Hurley stated that until a few weeks ago he had not been responsible for the activities of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, except in an indirect way, but that now he had absolute control, and that, under the recent reorganization, a much more progressive policy was to be pursued. Heretofore, Mr. Hurley explained, Admiral Capps had full control of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, subsidiary to the Shipping Board, and has been responsible for all contracts let and all business transacted, subject, of course, to the approval of the Shipping Board, the members of which compose the board of trustees that has dominated the activities of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Now, it is understood, the vice-president and manager of which is Charles E. Piez, and the Shipping Board are to cooperate more closely than ever before in an effort to dispatch the building of ships with greater rapidity. Mr. Hurley explained to the committee that the Emergency Fleet Corporation was the manufacturing branch, while the Shipping Board operates the ships after they are constructed under the direction of the Fleet Corporation.

Mr. Hurley outlined to the committee the various steps which have been taken in order to make more effective the work of the board and the fleet corporation. There have been changes in personnel, subsidiary boards designed to facilitate the work of the Shipping Board have been provided, and the Fleet Corporation has at last been put under the management of a man who has the practical knowledge necessary to make the building of ships a success.

How the work of government shipbuilding is carried out, how contracts are made, the plans already executed by

DAILY INDEX FOR DECEMBER 22, 1917

Automobiling	Page 14
Big Demand for Space in Shows	
Business and Finance	Pages 12-13
Rivets Market Quotations	
Stocks Declared	
Produce Prices	
Government Orders Feature Domestic	
Trade	
Financial Review of the Week	
Market Opinions	
English Cotton Trade Situation	
The Real Estate Market	
News of the Water Front	
Weather Report	
Editorials	Page 20
From Dan to Beersheba	
House of Lords and Labor Unrest	
The Sacred Saloon	
Wait and Carol Singers	
Notes and Comments	
European War—	
Chairman Hurley Reviews Ship-	
building Situation	1
Official War Reports	1
The Pope's Relations With Germany	1
Alaskan Patriot Interviewed	3
Mr. Hoover Submits Sugar Statement	4
Responsibility of Labor in War	5
Senate Military Inquiry	5
United States Not to Heed German	6
Peace Feelers	7
British Project to Help Men Back	7
from War to Get Farms	7
Congressman McCormick Tells of	9
Bohemia's Situation	9
General News—	
Wool Prices Said to Be Due to Hoard-	
ing	
Americanization Work Summarized	3
New Industries for Morocco	3
Milk Commission Talks Recross	3
Hartford Conn. Soldiers Leaving	3
Camp Devent Without Leave Are	3
Rounded Up	3
Cheaper Cold Storage Turkey for the	5
Holidays	7

the Shipping Board and those which have been projected for the future—these and many other things were discussed at length by Mr. Hurley at the request of the committee.

"Our deep concern," said Chairman Fletcher, leading the questioning, "is to get as many ships built as possible and get them on the seas." Senator Fletcher then asked Mr. Hurley for a detailed account of what has actually been accomplished by the Shipping Board.

According to Mr. Hurley, since April 1, 1917, 146 contracts have been let, allowing for 996 vessels with a total tonnage of 5,513,100. Most of the ships already on the seas, placed there through the efforts of the Shipping Board, have, according to Mr. Hurley's statement to the committee, been either commandeered or requisitioned. Contracts have been let, he stated, for 378 wooden ships costing \$150 per ton, for 58 composite ships costing \$133 per ton, and 557 steel ships, costing \$166 per ton.

Senator Fletcher asked if it would not save a great deal of time if these steel ships were made of standard size, with a standard tonnage of something like 9000, instead of being divided into several types of various tonnages. Mr. Hurley agreed that a saving of time could be effected in this respect were it not for the fact that but few shipyards are so equipped as to accommodate ships of such heavy tonnage.

How delay in various governmental branches was serious to the shipping program was illustrated when the statement was elicited from Mr. Hurley that 15 heavy merchant vessels, constructed in American yards for foreign owners, were released to their foreign owners between July 11 and Aug. 3 for want of authority to commandeer. On July 11 President Wilson issued an executive order giving the Shipping Board power to commandeer and requisition. Yet not until Aug. 3 did the Shipping Board, for some unknown reason, have full authority to act along the lines, thereby being unable to take over for American use the 15 vessels built for foreign owners.

That a great delay was occasioned at the outset of the Government's shipping activities because of the hundreds of men seeking contracts with the Government who did not even have a shipyard in which to build ships or who knew absolutely nothing about shipbuilding, but were merely seeking to exploit the Government, was testified by Mr. Hurley. These bidders had to be carefully sifted out, he said, in order to determine which were able to build ships and which could and would ably cooperate in extended aid by the Government.

The investigation is being carried on by the Senate Commerce Committee of which Senator Fletcher, of Florida, is chairman. Other Senators present at the initial hearing were Senators Jones of Washington, Johnson of California, Harding, Nelson, Shields and Sherman.

The investigation is not being made in the way of criticism, members of the committee declare, but in order to evolve facts and information which may enable Congress to lend any aid or cooperation in the way of hastening the Government's shipbuilding program. Asked if the ship board was carrying forward its program with reasonable dispatch, Chairman Hurley declared that everything possible was being done to accomplish the expedition of the shipping program, "but still," he said, "I am not satisfied and feel that even speedier and more efficient work will be accomplished as the board gradually adjusts itself to the conditions resulting from the general reorganization which has been made for exactly such a purpose."

Sensors on the committee say that they feel that the present régime, designed to carry forward the country's ship-construction program is doing its best and that everything done by the investigating committee will be with a view to helping and not criticizing. Senator Johnson, a member of the committee, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "During the period intervening between the last session of Congress and the present one the importance of shipbuilding as a link in the Government's war program has been borne to me more fully than ever before. I have been to the Pacific Coast and have seen that shipbuilding is actually going on. They are working hard and building ships. These ships are being placed on the seas. I want to throw light on what has been done and what is being done in order that Congress or any individual may lend cooperation and aid in placing the Government's shipbuilding program on a still more efficient and effective basis."

During the shipping inquiry members of the Shipping Board and officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation will be called to give testimony before the committee. Members of the committee say that the investigation will last until the committee is satisfied that there is nothing more to learn. After the investigation, members of the committee will discuss the facts which have been evolved, and, should the facts warrant such action, will recommend legislation based upon the findings of the committee.

Part of the testimony adduced on Friday by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, given in the form of a special statement, follows:

"The Shipping Board, appreciating the fact that the Senate desires to be of national service, welcomes a thorough investigation of its activities and accomplishments. I am especially glad of the opportunity which this investigation affords to disclose the actual facts in the situation. When Admiral Capps and I joined the Emergency Fleet Corporation on July 27, 1917, there were under contract 540,900 tons of wooden ships, 207,000 tons of composite ships and 557,000 tons of steel ships. Since then additional contracts amounting to 3,378,200 tons of steel ships and 504,000 tons of wooden ships have been placed. In addition the Fleet Corporation has rendered financial aid to and is directing the work of extension and development in

42 yards. The remaining new yards are being constructed by private capital. A portion of the contracts placed since July 27 were prepared and practically closed by our predecessors. It must be borne in mind that this vast program of construction undertaken in the past nine months was superimposed on a navy program which was the equivalent in dollars, and therefore in shipbuilding effort, of the construction of 2,500,000 tons of merchant shipping.

"The navy program absorbed practically 70 per cent of the 18 prominent yards in existence at the beginning of the war with Germany, the remaining 30 per cent of these yards being taken up with the construction of merchant shipping for both foreign and American account, which was requisitioned under the order of Aug. 3. This tonnage is now being completed under the supervision and control of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. When we compare the total tonnage under construction for both the navy and the Shipping Board with the greatest annual output of American yards prior to the war, which Homer Ferguson in a recent article puts at 615,000 tons, some conception of the magnitude of our undertaking will be had.

"The contracts of the Emergency Fleet Corporation have been let to 110 shipyards, of which 36 existed on Jan. 1, 1917, and 74 have been established since. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has requisitioned vessels which are building in 22 shipyards in addition to the above, so that the Fleet Corporation is at present controlling work in 132 yards, of which 58 are old and 74 are new.

"The great and constant increase in new yards to be constructed and tonnage awarded has required a constant expansion of our organization and has compelled us to make changes which the proper carrying out of this vast expanded program made imperative. The organization has been expanded not only with the idea of checking up and safeguarding the expenditure of the vast sum entrusted to our care, but with the idea of infusing both into the shipbuilders and the workmen engaged in the art that degree of enthusiasm for the work and interest in it that is absolutely essential to the carrying out of our purpose. We have recognized that it was necessary not only to expand the number of men, and therefore to evolve a method of getting an adequate supply of labor and training it, if necessary, but we have also been convinced of the necessity that we must spend more time in training the executive and technical organization in those plants which have undertaken contracts for which their experience did not particularly fit them.

"The big problem we have before us is to get an adequate supply of experienced labor and competent shipyard organizations to direct it. It was necessary, in order to meet the needs of the program fixed, to construct not only new yards for the building of wooden ships, but also to construct additional yards for the construction of steel ships. The plan developed by our predecessors was to standardize ship design and to build these standard ships in large numbers in specially equipped yards in which the assembly of material fabricated in existing structural steel and machine shops in the country, could be carried on, in sound and will give a tremendously increased ship production at relatively small expense for new construction, and without carrying with it excessive labor congestion at the yards.

"A considerable portion of the effort of the organization has thus far been directed toward the completion of these so-called fabricated and other newly organized plants, the money expended up to Dec. 1 for this purpose being \$9,851,000. I am happy to say that the first three keels in these plants will be laid this month and that the progress of the work of the yard construction itself is such that we can promise fairly full operation during the spring of 1918.

"The fact that hulls have actually been completed within 64 days on the Pacific Coast gives bright promise of the large capacity which these fabricated yards are bound to turn out. I am mentioning this largely to indicate that the work thus far has been in many cases preparatory and that it has carried on with it the usual amount of annoyances and disappointments. But this period of preparation is getting rapidly behind us and the period of actual ship construction in full accordance with our plans is immediately before us.

"As an indication of the progress which is being made in expanding the shipbuilding capacity of the country, permit me to say that the tabulated reports received from the various shipbuilding companies for the nine weeks beginning with Oct. 6 show that out of 109 plants reporting the total number of employees for the week ending Oct. 13 was 102,769; for the week ending Dec. 8, 149,270, an increase of 45.2 per cent during nine weeks. It must be remembered that all the shipbuilding effort is not confined to the shipyards, but that a very large portion of the propelling machinery, winches, steering gear and other accessories are built in manufacturing establishments of the various industrial districts of the country, and these establishments are contributing thousands of operatives to the very respectable totals above given.

"This increase in labor employed is not due to the completion of new yards alone, but indicates the success we are having of adding the second, and even third shift in existing shipyards which formerly were running only a single turn. We are thus tremendously intensifying the output of existing facilities in addition to the construction of new facilities where conditions and the capacity of the men behind the proposition justify it. In an organization that must be rapidly expanded to take care of rapidly increasing needs, there must of necessity be sufficient elasticity, and, if need be, change so that the reorganization will be made respon-

sive to the demands made upon it.

"As the pressure on our organization has increased, we have subdivided functions and added departments, and we are at present engaged in a further scheme of expansion, so that annoying delays and errors of the past may be avoided in the future. Such organization as is being added contemplates largely a more direct supervision of the material and labor supply, and has for its object that coordination of both to the general plan of construction which we have in view, so that there will be the greatest possible output the existing and shortly to be added facilities will permit.

"The task of the Emergency Fleet Corporation is not only the construction of new ships, but more particularly the fabrication of new facilities and the construction of new yards in which new ships could be built. It is only fair to state that with the tremendous expansion of the industry with the relatively few experienced organizations available and the relatively small number of experienced workmen heretofore employed in our shipyards, some time must be granted for the proper expansion and development of the necessary labor and directing forces to man the new facilities. Time is necessary in the case of any organization both for the gathering of the necessary experience and for the development of the necessary team spirit, so essential to successful operation, and it is hardly fair, therefore, to say that the newly established facilities since the very day they have been put into operation produce ships at the maximum capacity.

"According to the figures of the construction department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, 1427 ships of 8,573,108 tons are under construction and under contract. Of these, 431 ships of 3,056,000 tons were already under construction or under order by private or foreign owners when the commandeering order went into effect on Aug. 3. The new tonnage of steel ships ordered is represented by 569 ships of 3,395,000 tons. The wooden ships for which contracts have been placed represented 379 bottoms of 1,344,900 tons, and there are in action 58 composite ships.

"As a record of accomplishment, let me add that since the very day they have been put into effect, nine vessels have been completed and put into service."

POPE'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY IN WAR SITUATION

(Continued from page one)

was most serious, the troops kept shouting, "We want the Pope's peace." Fictitious newspapers were dropped by airplanes over the Italian lines. These papers imitated two of the leading Italian publications of divergent influences, and they were never suspected of being spurious. The soldiers reading reports, in these papers, of alleged revolutions in the interior of Italy, became disheartened, and many of them were eager to return to their homes. As for dissension among higher officers, many of them had Austrian wives, some were not in sympathy with the war, and others were apparently subsidized. The informant understood that firing squads disposed of many of these men. Dissatisfied troops had been detached from former commands and placed under supervision of other officers.

Concerning the case of Monsignor Gerlach, the informant said the facts proved the complicity of the Vatican officials in the pro-German movements, although the Government was careful to make a declaration that the case showed no complicity of the Vatican itself, and also that it did not prove improper use of the Vatican diplomatic mail pouch. The Italian Government had been correct in its attitude toward the Vatican, and had allowed this mail pouch to be taken into Switzerland twice a week without let or hindrance.

The trail of Monsignor Gerlach, said the informant, had proved that he had been the chief channel through which German money was used in Italy for blowing up warships. Two Italian warships were destroyed by explosions, one after the other. It was noted that although most of the ships were lost, certain engineers who were on shore leave at the time of the first explosion, and were later transferred to the other warship, were safe the second time also. A watch was kept on these men and they were found to be in relation with a certain renegade Italian journalist, who had published a pro-German paper in Rome until war was declared against Germany. He was then discovered to be connected with Monsignor Gerlach, who had been a cavalry officer before he entered upon his ecclesiastical career.

The informant said there was no doubt among well-informed persons that it was the Roman Catholic influence referred to which was pursuing a policy of obstruction and delay, handicapping the full prosecution of the war everywhere. The informant was confident of the ultimate success of the Italian army, whilst interior political conditions had been improved.

RAILWAY ANNOUNCES REDUCTION IN SERVICE

Another street railway company to announce a reduction in its service to the public as a result of the state fuel administrator's request to save coal, is the Northampton Street Railway Company. It will run its regular cars until Dec. 25, and after that, except in rush hours, will run hour trips on the Easthampton and Williamsburg lines in place of the 30-minute trips at present in effect. There is talk also of eliminating some of the stops to save electricity.

BOLSHEVIST PEACE FAILURE, IT IS SAID

Reports Current Negotiations Have Broken Down—Stockholm Hears Civil War in Southern Russia Extending

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday)—Reports from Stockholm indicate that the Russian peace negotiations have broken down. The Germans insisted that all belligerents should participate and therefore both sides are to invite the Allies to send delegates. The civil war in Southern Russia is extending.

Cadet Plot Discovered

Effort to Undermine Discipline of Troops Alleged

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The discovery of a widespread plot against the Bolshevik Government was announced by the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates today. Full details and documentary evidence, which it was declared involved many leading members of the Cadet (Constitutional Democratic) party were to be published shortly.

One of the plans of the revolutionaries, it was said, was to destroy discipline among the Soviet troops by organizing looting parties to steal liquor and distribute intoxicants among the soldiers.

Secret Treaty

Petrograd Paper Publishes Agreement Between Russia and Japan

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The Izvestia has published, under the heading, "Secret treaty between Japan and Russia for joint armed demonstration against America and Great Britain in the Far East," what it says is the text of the secret treaty drawn up last year providing for joint action by Russia and Japan to prevent any third country from achieving political dominance in China.

The treaty, dated July 3, 1916, runs for five years, automatically extending itself until a year after one party expresses the desire to annul it. It is signed by Sergius Sazonoff, then Russian Foreign Minister, and Viscount Motono, Japanese Foreign Minister. It stipulates that the agreement shall remain a deep secret for all except for the contracting parties. It opens with the statement that it is designed to supplement and strengthen the secret treaties of 1907, 1910 and 1912. Article I is given as follows:

"The contracting parties recognize that the interests of either side demand the defense of China from political domination by any third power whatsoever cherishing hostile intentions toward Russia and Japan, and therefore undertake, whenever circumstances necessitate, to enter into open relations based on full confidence, in order jointly to take the necessary steps to prevent the advent in China of such a state of affairs."

Other articles are published as follows:

"Art. II.—In the event that, as a consequence of any measures undertaken by mutual consent by Russia and Japan on the basis of the preceding article, any third power, as foreseen by Art. I, should declare war against Russia or Japan, the other contracting party shall, on the first demand of its ally, come to its aid. Each contracting party binds itself not to make peace with the common enemy without obtaining the agreement of its ally."

"Art. III.—The conditions on which either party shall give armed assistance, and the means by which such assistance shall be expressed, shall be fixed by the respective authorities of the contracting parties."

"Art. IV.—It must especially be kept in mind that neither party shall consider itself obligated in accordance with Art. II to give its ally armed assistance unless it receives guarantees from its allies to the effect that they will give it assistance to the extent necessitated by the seriousness of the possible conflict."

THE DAILY EXPRESS
We fear it may be difficult to determine the wishes of the inhabitants of the various former German colonies, but the influence of the United States in the peace conference will insure that commercialism will not count more than humanitarianism.

THE TIMES
The Premier again showed the fallacy of the charge that our aim is conquest.

THE DAILY NEWS
The speech was not an explicit statement of war aims, but it was an admission of the justice of the demand for that statement of aims.

THE MORNING POST
The Morning Post found fault with omission by Mr. Lloyd George of "the application of compulsion to Ireland," and bitterly condemned the league of nations idea.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY LICENSES
Ansel R. Clark, special agent of the United States War Trade Board, an-

nounced today that in reply to a request preferred by him to the Washington office, he is empowered to issue licenses at his own discretion for holiday packages destined to Canada. Many persons, because of the strict regulations enforced by the Bureau of Exports anticipated that they would be unable to forward to their friends and relatives in Canada certain commodities on the United States conservation list.

PROTECTION FOR SOLDIER IS SOUGHT

Massachusetts Would Have Rule to Enable Prosecution of Go-Between in Liquor Sales

Modeled after an ordinance in the so-called "Consolidation Act" now effective in New York, under which persons who have acted as agents for men in uniform in securing liquor have been convicted, P. A. O'Connell, acting with the Committee on Public Safety in Massachusetts, has appealed to the Secretary of War for an opportunity to reach similar cases in this State, so that any person who sells, gives, or procures intoxicants for uniformed men may be dealt with in a severe manner. As the law is at the present time, only a person selling liquor to a man in uniform can be reached by the authorities.

The special section of the act now effective in New York, reads as follows: "Whenever it shall appear on the oath of a credible witness before any police justice in said city and county that any person in said city and county has been guilty of any such disorderly conduct as in the opinion of such magistrate tends to a breach of the peace, said magistrate may cause the person so complained of to be brought before him to answer the said charge."

This leaves it entirely within the discretion of the magistrates as to what actions constitute disorderly conduct. Sentences in such instances have run from a fine of \$5 to 20 days in jail.

Mr. O'Connell who is chairman of the committee on the prevention of social evils surrounding military camps, has, as coworkers in this movement, George H. Lyman, vice-chairman, Edward J. Sampson, secretary, Walter C. Baylies, W. A. L. Bazeley, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., Dr. W. R. Ellis, Levi H. Greenwood, George T. Keyes, E. W. Longley, Judge M. J. Murray, James J. Phelan, A. C. Rathesky, Philip Stockton, Ferdinand Strauss, Harry K. White, and Philip W. Wrenn.

Jail Sentences Imposed
A sentence of six months to the East Cambridge jail was given, Daniel J. Farrell of Lowell, and Thomas Henderson, Patrick Sheehan, James Fahey and John Auga were given five months in Plymouth jail each for aiding and abetting the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor to soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States, by Judge James M. Morton Jr., in United States District Court Friday. James H. Snell, Benjamin Swazer and Michael Grady, all of Ayer, were fined \$25 each for having liquor in their possession at Camp Devens. It appears they had the liquor for their own use and not for the soldiers. A fine of \$100 was imposed on Isidore Pillgrin of Taunton for shipping liquor unlawfully in interstate commerce.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB
Holiday celebration at the Women's City Club will begin Monday evening when members and guests will gather at the clubhouse for a carol singing led by Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child. On Tuesday night hostesses from the club will be taken by special boat down the harbor to Fort Warren, Standish, Strong and Andrews, where entertainment will be provided for the enlisted men.

"Budgets and accounts" are to be the feature of the coming week at the Food Facts Bureau.

FIRST CANADIAN DRAFT
OTTAWA, Ont.—The first draft under the Military Service Act will receive a call to the colors in the next few days. The drafted men will be instructed to report on Jan. 3. The first draft will be in the neighborhood of 20,000 men.

PRESS COMMENTS ON PREMIER'S SPEECH

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Mr. Lloyd George's emphatic disclaimer that Britain had selfish aims of extending her territory through the war brought almost universal approval from the London press today. Some opinions follow:

Twine Bags
at 60c each
Practical gifts for United States Soldiers

Among the most useful of the articles remaining from the recent successful sale of the work of French, British and Belgian prisoners interned in Switzerland.

Many of the small articles of a soldier's kit may be handily contained in these bags, where they are visible when wanted for use.

Note—All proceeds from the sale of these bags, and other articles made by the Allied prisoners, go to these men without deduction.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Boston

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Austrian capture of which last Tuesday prejudiced the Italian position between the River Brenta and Mount Grappa.

Raiding Activity Reported
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The repulse of hostile raiders on Friday night in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road, to the east of Monchy le Preux and southeast of Arras, was all Sir Douglas Haig had to report today.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official report on war operations reads as follows: A strong attempt at a counter-attack delivered at Monte Pertica was immediately dispersed. On the Asiago Plateau the activity of our reconnoitering troops brought us prisoners. In the Camonica Valley, east of the Astico and on the Monte Tomba and Montello front the harassing fire by both artilleries was more lively and more frequent.

The Italians seven times attacked the heights won in the last few days by the Austro-German forces west of Monte Asolone. They also attacked Monte Pertica three times. All their assaults broke down with heavy losses. An enemy attack on Monte Solarolo was unsuccessful.

Last night and early this morning vigorous artillery engagements continued in the battle sectors. Western theater, army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders there was very little artillery activity, owing to a thick mist. North of the Ypres-Menin Road there was a considerable increase in the firing during the afternoon. A number of English prisoners were taken in a successful reconnoitering engagement south of Holbeke.

Army of Grand Duke Albrecht: Near Hirtzbach, south of Altkirch, 31 prisoners fell into our hands as the result of a successful attack on the French lines.

Eastern theater: There is nothing to report. Macedonian theater: Nothing of importance has occurred.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British War Office on Friday evening issued the following report:

This morning a raid was attempted by the enemy troops northeast of Messines. It was repulsed by our rifle and machine-gun fire. We captured a few prisoners during the day in patrol encounters on different parts of the front.

Apart from hostile artillery activity east of Ypres there is nothing further of special interest to report. The War Office issued the following statement on aviation activities in France:

Three hostile machines were brought down in air fighting on Wednesday and two others were driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

An important raid undertaken by the enemy troops east of Fayet, in the region of St. Quentin, was repulsed completely.

The artillery was active on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region northwest of Fleury, at Hartmannswiller-

"If It's Gloves — We Have It" at

McPherson STORE
INC
SAM'L ORR, Pres. W. A. COUCH, Mgr.
TWO STORES:
71-79 Hanover St., 6-12 Elm St.
and 26 Hanover St.
BOSTON

GLOVES

Everything in Gloves for Street, Dress, Auto or Work
Buckskin - - - \$2.00 to \$3.00
Mocha - - - \$2.35 to \$3.00
Boys' Wool or Leather, 50c to \$1.25
Auto Gloves or Mitts, \$1.00 to \$7.50
Wool - - - - - 50c to \$1.50
Wool Lined - \$1.00 to \$3.50
Lamb Wool Lined Auto Gloves or Mitts - - - - - \$5.00
Brown's Beach Coats \$3 to \$4.50

MUFFLERS

Accordion Silk Knitted, \$3.00 to \$6.00
Cheney Silk Mufflers, \$1.50 and \$2.00
Underwear, Hosiery, Suspenders and Flannel Shirts at Prices We Cannot Duplicate

All Stock Hats Reduced to \$3.50, \$5.00 and upwards

Lillian H. Whitman
149 Tremont St.
Room 616, Lawrence Bldg., BOSTON

kopt and in the sector east of Thann. The night passed in quiet on the remainder of the front.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The official statement issued on Friday says: On Thursday, in the region of Monte Asolone, east of the Brenta, our troops advancing energetically, although opposed with stubbornness by the enemy forces, succeeded in depriving the enemy troops of a considerable portion of the gains which they obtained on Tuesday. The enemy forces concentrated a most violent fire on the positions retaken but without being able to shake our resistance.

MR. OLIVER MAY WIN W. EDMONTON

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Lieutenant Gaining on General Griesbach

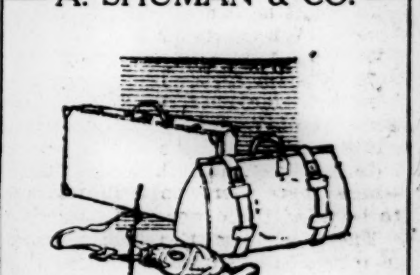
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It begins to look as if, after all, Sir Wilfrid Laurier would have yet another of his old lieutenants beside him on the front Opposition bench when the House meets next March. The Hon. Charles Murphy has already been returned, and, according to news from Edmonton, there is a good fighting chance of the Hon. Frank Oliver defeating his soldier opponent, Brigadier-General Griesbach, who has so far been leading. The outlying districts, where Mr. Oliver is strongest, are coming slowly and are as slowly reducing the general's lead, until it is now only 46. There are still 34 polls to hear from in the West Edmonton constituency, and if the rate of Liberal gains continues Mr. Oliver will be returned.

A cable from W. A. Willison, special correspondent with the Canadian forces at the front, states that the Canadian soldiers cast their final ballots yesterday.

Incidentally, he states that Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Currie has endorsed the establishment of a field university by the Canadian division as an initial step in the educational movement, which, if successful, is intended to embrace all ranks and all services. This movement, which was initiated by the chaplain, has the sympathetic support of all the Canadian divisions, which look to the establishment of a common Canadian active service university.

A. SHUMAN & CO.



I am always remembering at Christmas time, come and remember with me. DICKENS.

Useful Gifts in Leather

A great variety of all kinds of leather goods—just inside the door.

SUIT CASES—
Traveling bags,
Women's handbags,
Collar boxes,
Tie and handkerchief cases,
Dressing cases,
Manicure cases,
Bill folds and wallets,
Military brushes in leather cases.

All kinds and sizes of Khaki Kits for the soldiers.

Ashman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner
THE SERVICE STORE

Boys in Camp

Light, strong corrugated boxes for Parcel Post delivery. Paper and twine of all kinds.

Stone & Forsyth Co.
Telephone Beach 6230 67 Kingston St. Boston

Thefurushop

For ARMY WORK
Wanted Yarn, 1 lb. \$2.25; 5 lb. \$11.00
Send for samples of this and other yarns. Prompt delivery on Mail Orders
486 Boylston St., Boston.

"Piscilla's Minuet"

Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate
Is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavoured chocolate preparations to be found. Its delivery speed is those of discriminate taste. At all grocers.

SPAIN'S MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS VIEWED

Country Solves Problem of How to Have and Enjoy Elections on Party Lines When There Are Supposed to Be No Parties

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The problem of how to have and enjoy elections on the fullest and keenest party lines when there are supposed to be no parties, appears to have been successfully solved in Spain during the last few days, when the annual diversion of electing a part of each municipal council has been held. These elections have always been contested on the strictest party lines, and there has been the same abundance of parties represented at them as when the parliamentary elections take place.

The situation was peculiar this time, and the problem indicated above was brought about by the strange political circumstances of the times, the parties being in such an extraordinary state of confusion, while new schisms and yet again new groupings are being announced continually. Most particularly the Liberals seemed to be in a really remarkable state of disintegration, for there was the fact, in the first place, that the Count de Romanones, the leader of the most recognized Liberal party, and that which has been regarded as official, declared, upon the fall of the Dato Government, and has repeated many times since, that the old parties came to an end and were no more. The conjunctive Government and the splits in the Liberal Democratic ranks, led by Señor García Prieto, have done much to support the idea; but on the other hand, while the Left are grouping up closely and making a new and formidable looking party of themselves, the Right is disposed to stand by the traditions and formations to the last possible moment, and Señor Dato, for his part, has declared that whatever the Count de Romanones and his Liberals might do or think, the official Conservatives are still a party, and a strong and united party, and propose to remain as such for a long time to come.

The state of things was not very illuminating to a municipal elector who might be bent on doing his duty, either to his party or to the municipality, but that seemed to make little difference. All kinds of questions were raised, much enthusiasm was developed, and there was no lack of material in the way of candidates, as witness the fact that in Madrid, where there were only 30 vacancies to be filled there were 542 candidates. The various parties held numerous meetings in advance and heatedly discussed all manner of things. The most forcible statements were made at the Maurist meetings, for the faithful followers of Don Antonio Maura suffer no less than formerly from a strong feeling of disappointment, in consequence of the very pointed refusal of the people to have their chief back in power, when the Government was last changing hands a few weeks ago, as indicated by their loud-voiced formula, "Maura, no!" A Maurist meeting which was held in the Teatro de la Comedia was very entertaining and remarkably frank in every respect. Señor García Cerdá declared that the political doctrines that are in everybody's mouth today were invented by Señor Maura, and the Parliamentary Assembly had copied his program. The Assembly and the Maurists being at opposite ends of the political spectrum, this was a somewhat difficult idea to comprehend. Señor Arribas condemned the Liberal and Conservative monarchist parties which had made up the old system of alternative governments, for having deceived the monarch, and Señor Miguel Maura, continuing in the vein of deep pessimism, condemned the municipal government of Madrid for its corruption. Señor Golcochea having insisted that since the restoration the Spanish crown had been the prisoner of the political groups, Señor Ossorio said that the "Maura, no!" formula had extinguished him in public life, but the echo was heard in the highest places.

From "Maura, no!" the policy had now become "All but Maura!" but although Maura might not govern, and Maurism, in a sense, might be done for, yet if Maurism stood for order, morality, justice and so forth, then already it had triumphed. The orator astonished his listeners by propounding a danger that they had not anticipated in their worst moments. He gave them a reading from a book called "El problema Catalán," which he said had been published in France in which there was this passage: "We have conversed with an important Catalonian political personage who has informed us that France could succeed in annexing Catalonia, its neighbor, with a hundredth part of the forces which it is employing for the reconquest of Alsace and Lorraine." Then Señor Ossorio most solemnly added, "Now you know if the situation is grave! It is very grave indeed. You have now a government symbolized by Señor Ventosa and Señor Rodes." The reference was, of course, to the two Catalan members of the new administration. If the Left had their own way he considered a revolutionary republic as among the possibilities, and also a stifling dictatorship, for which office there was an experienced dictator at present all ready in the government. For such—and other reasons he appealed to the Maurists of the Right to give battle to the Left.

One thing had appeared certain and that was that the old monarchical coalition for election purposes between the Liberals and the Conservatives was at an end, for when the Count de Romanones, who had collaborated with Señor Dato in the matter previously, was appealed to lately, he said he should not have anything more to do with this election coalition business, and, however small his party might be, it would fight openly and independently. If this had chief reference to the Parliamentary elections, it might be considered as affecting the municipal elections also. Nevertheless a monarchical coalition of a kind was formed in Madrid, notwithstanding the Liberal Democrats joining up with the Conservatives. The usual proportion of the Coalition in the Madrid districts, when there were three candidates to be voted for, was two Conservatives and one Liberal Democrat. But here again some puzzling questions arose, for here were the Liberal Democrats in alliance with the Conservatives of the Right, and in opposition to the Left, and yet in the Government the said Liberal Democrats were avowedly and almost necessarily, as one might say, developing their policy in the direction of a Left that was becoming very loud and insistent in its demands.

And again, to whom does the Liberal-Democratic party now belong, since nominally its chief, is the Premier, Señor García Prieto, but actually Señor Alba, who has most influenced within this circle, has informed him publicly in a remarkable letter that he, Alba, and his Liberal-Democratic friends, considered that the Premier had played them false, that they formally, definitely and finally withdrew their support from him and were going to appeal to the country independently, and with their own program?

But there was one sentiment that was very real at these municipal elections, especially in Madrid, and that was the sentiment of keen resentment at the strong proceedings of the last government in repressing the revolutionary strike and sending the members of the committee thereof to prison. The Socialists put forward, among their candidates for Madrid, the four members of the committee who were condemned by the military tribunal and sentenced to imprisonment for life, with hard labor. They are now in the prison at Cartagena, despite the earnest appeals made to the Premier for an amnesty and their liberation, and the general expectation that this must come soon. These four are Señor Angulo, and Señor Sabot, and Señor Besteiro, and Señor Largo Caballero, and all four were elected. The matter, however, did not end at this, for the committee now controlling the elections at once declared the election of these four as null and void, and gave the seats to those who came next to them on the list.

In the circumstances of the time it would be impossible for the prisoners of Cartagena to fulfill their municipal duties as councilors, and therefore it might seem reasonable that they should be precluded from election, but on the other hand, as already mentioned, it is generally expected that the Señores Angulo, Caballero, Sabot, and Besteiro will soon be free again, and then they could play their part in municipal management.

The Republican newspapers protested very strongly against the disqualification after election, and said that the matter should have been submitted to the revision committee for judgment. However, the Socialists really gained their point by securing these men their places at the top of the poll and thus showing the trend of public feeling. It was a very considerable victory, and will have some effect.

At the close of the elections the following results were announced for the whole of the country:

Right — Dato Conservatives, 158; Maurists, 34; Cambo Regionalists, 36. Left — Romanones Liberals and Liberal Democrats 219; Reformists (Lvarez party) 15; Republican Nationalists (Rodes party) 19; Republican conjunctionists, 114; Radical Republicans, (Lerroux Party) 12. It was calculated that 160 Republicans and Reformists had been elected, and 26 Socialists. Seats were also won by 27 Jaimists, 38 independents and 21 candidates who can only be described as miscellaneous, and who are the accompaniment of every election in the many-partied Spain. At the time these reckonings were made there were still a few results to come in, these being delayed for recounts, protests, and so forth, but it was not anticipated that the figures would undergo any variation. Among those who were elected at Madrid were eight Maurists, four Romanones, and two Liberal Democrats, while three former Ministers of the García Prieto Party were defeated. There were exciting scenes in many places, especially at Barcelona where feeling ran very high. Here there was damage done to both persons and property.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A resolution has been adopted by the Minneapolis Federation of Ministers in the First Baptist Church calling on the church members to cut down on the use of tobacco.

The resolution says: "Resolved, First, that we call upon the members of our churches to diminish or eliminate altogether their use of tobacco for at least during the period of the war, to the end that they may be better able to finance the war, contribute to enterprises benefiting our soldiers and increase the possible supply of food for ourselves and our allies."

MINISTERS MAKE APPEAL ON TOBACCO

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT HALIFAX Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have left the capital for a few days visit to Halifax and while in that city will be the guests of the lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia.

INTERVIEW WITH ALSATIAN PATRIOT

Dr. Georges Weill Refutes Argument That to Detach Provinces From Germany Would Be to Insure Their Ruin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—"The contention is a childish one, but even if it were true a hundred times over Alsace-Lorraine would nevertheless demand reunion with France." Such was Dr. Georges Weill's reply to a query from a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to the validity of the German argument that to detach the two provinces from the German Empire at this time of day would be to insure their economic ruin.

The interview was supplementary to a lecture on the Alsace-Lorraine question previously delivered in London by the Alsatian patriot under the auspices of the new Anglo-French Society. Dr. Weill had spoken, not from the standpoint of the critical outlook, but with the earnestness born of profound personal conviction and feeling, and with the authority of one whose right to speak in the name of the Alsace-Lorraine of today is almost unrivalled. A type par excellence of the generation that has grown up under the German régime, he unites in his person all its salient characteristics. His slight, well-knit frame, his vivacious gestures, his crisp, flowing French are all eloquent of the strong Latin strain in the race from which he springs, and his whole career is an illustration of the dogged persistence, and even intensification, of the French tradition, despite more than 40 years' subjection to a régime aimed at its suppression. Reared in German schools, trained in the German Army, drawn within the vortex of the economic and social life of the Empire, his generation has nevertheless stood throughout with its back turned to the east and its longing gaze fixed upon France. But despite that longing, it never desired, as Dr. Weill eloquently insisted, that a European war should be loosed solely on its account. Hence it chose—always with its final aim in view—the next best alternative; that of demanding autonomy within the German Empire itself.

Dr. Weill himself, as Socialist member of Metz in the Reichstag, was prominent among the leaders of that crusade, and his own conduct on the outbreak of war was a sufficient revelation of its real motives. Chancing to be in Paris at the time, as the guest of Jaures, he recognized that the hour for his country's deliverance had come, and that the necessity for half-measures had passed. Instead of responding to the German Government's call to the colors, he remained in France, and joined, together with thousands of his compatriots, in the French Army's fight for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. That fight, Dr. Weill insists, is the real crux of the war, for the Alsace-Lorraine question, more than any other, involves in their purest form the issues for which the Allies are fighting. The partition of Poland between three different countries is an even more flagrant example, it is true, of the arbitrary disposal of the fate of a people, but it took place at a time when the dynastic ideal still prevailed, and when the voice of peoples themselves was still inarticulate. Alsace-Lorraine, on the other hand—always but loosely connected with the Germany of medieval times, and cut off entirely from the Germany that saw the rise of Prussia, sharing instead the life of the France that eventually produced the Revolution—deliberately and of its own free choice proclaimed its solidarity with Republican France. Mulhouse enfolded its flag in the tricolor in token of its submergence in the new Republic, elsewhere "trees of liberty" were planted as solemn symbols by the roadside, and the two provinces contributed their full quota of political and military leaders to the France of the Revolution. The iniquity of severing bonds thus established was proclaimed by the deputies from Alsace-Lorraine in the Parliament at Bordeaux, and afterwards by those elected to represent the two provinces in the Reichstag, and the population, Dr. Weill declares, has stood by those declarations ever since. It is for that reason, and not because of any doubt whatever as to its outcome, that it absolutely refuses today to consider the proposal of a plebiscite. To accept it would be to legitimize the violation in 1871 of the right of a people to determine its own fate, and tantamount to a negation of the stand taken by that people ever since. Restitution pure and simple is what Alsace-Lorraine always has demanded, and what she still demands.

Dr. Weill having thus completely covered the ground in his lecture, it only remained for the interviewer to obtain a statement as to the German arguments concerning the economic aspect of the question. The immediate answer was the dauntless and chivalrous reply already quoted, but Dr. Weill was good enough to proceed to explain in detail that as a matter of sober fact the German contention is ridiculous. Indeed, it is Germany, not Alsace-Lorraine, that stands to lose by the restoration of the provinces to France. The invaluable potash deposits, for instance, would remain for the benefit of the population of the provinces and of France, whereas the loss of the absolute monopoly established by Germany in that connection for the past 12 years would mean for her a terrible economic blow. Then, again, agriculture would be freed from the restraint imposed upon it under the German régime in deference to the Prussian agrarians, and would be enabled to develop unhampered. The wine industry carried on in the two provinces,

on the other hand, would encounter in France more serious competition than in Germany, but even that drawback has been mitigated by the manner in which the latter has manipulated the Alsace-Lorraine industry in favor of her own, with the result that growers have largely resorted to the cultivation of strawberries and other fruit instead of vines, and the trade is by no means as important as it was. As for ordinary commercial relations, they will adjust themselves quite naturally, Dr. Weill considers, although he thinks certain measures will be necessary with regard to the important question of textiles. Manufacturers of these will need to establish fresh connections for the sale of their material obtained and some such arrangement with France as the grant of a subsidy, or freedom from customs duties for a number of years will be necessary in order to tide over the transition period.

Then lastly there is the important question of the great coal and iron mines and their products. The position with regard to finished goods is comparatively simple, for many of the factories producing them are already in French hands; but the problem of providing a fresh outlet for the raw materials is more complicated, although at the same time it opens up wide prospects. Here, too, German tactics will probably prove to have helped rather than hindered. Owing to objections to the administration of the Prussian State railways, which was anxious to keep all the traffic in its hands, the great coal and iron district of Lorraine, which forms a part of the Longwy-Briey area, has been linked up with the manufacturing district of Westphalia only by rail. Proposals have been made from time to time for the canalization of the Moselle from Metz to Coblenz, and of the Saar from its confluence with the Moselle to Saarbrücken, thus providing waterway as well as railway transport facilities, but so far these have met with insuperable opposition. That opposition had weakened latterly, owing to the fact that many Westphalian firms had begun to establish themselves in Lorraine also, and were intent on securing their point. The waterway connection was still unestablished, however, on the outbreak of war, and now it may be possible to divert the products of the Lorraine district to an entirely different direction. This could be done by the construction of a canal leading from the coal fields and iron mines, to Dunkirk, or some other Channel port, thus making the products of the great mining region accessible to the whole world, and linking up Alsace-Lorraine with the West rather than with the East. It would certainly not be the two provinces that would stand to be the losers in such a case.

Having thus finally clinched his argument, so far as Alsace-Lorraine was concerned, Dr. Weill was asked, in view of his consummate knowledge of German conditions and affairs, his opinion of recent political developments within the Empire. His view was briefly this: That all that has happened since the July crisis—the promise of Prussian franchise reform, the inclusion of Parliamentarians in the Government, and so on—is purely a concession to appearances. The constitutional position remains the same. The decision of the Kaiser is still supreme on questions of peace and war, and legislation in the Reichstag is still entirely dependent on ratification by the federal council. While matters remain at that stage, talk of progress toward democracy is a mockery, Dr. Weill insisted, and yet the very attempt to court democratic public opinion abroad, and the dawn demand for reform at home is progress in itself, and the beginning of a process which he expects to see develop as the war goes on. That it will be slow he considers inevitable in view of the Germans' almost complete lack of political training, and so far he can see no sign of the emergence of men capable of leading the nation along the difficult road it must one day tread. As for the Social Democratic party, he regards its strength as wholly fictitious. It is no stronger actually today, he declared, than when its membership numbered but a million, and Scheidemann, although versed in party politics, is not the man to lead a national movement. The Minority Socialists, meanwhile, have proved incapable of translating their program into acts, and Dr. Weill believes that the reunion of the two groups is not a remote possibility.

A MESSAGE OF ADMIRATION Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Lieut.-Col. Chambers, besides being chief press censor for Canada is secretary of the Canadian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, and in his latter capacity he has just received from Mr. Howard D'Égville, secretary of the United Kingdom branch of the association, a copy of a resolution passed at a recent meeting of that branch. The resolution which was moved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and seconded by the Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, read as follows: "The members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom branch, desire to convey to members of the association in the Parliaments of the Dominion, their deep admiration for the manner in which the Parliaments of the overseas nations have provided men, money and material for the prosecution of the war. At the greatest crisis in the Empire's history, the Legislatures have risen to a full appreciation of our common responsibilities, and the members of the association in the Mother of Parliaments desire to express to their Dominion colleagues their conviction that the sacrifice and sufferings endured for a common object will be the means of bringing about an even more complete understanding and co-operation between the Parliaments of the Empire in the future."

NEW INDUSTRIES FOR MOROCCO

Revival of Cotton and Silk Industries Is Urged—Great Possibilities in Cultivating Black Wattle Are Seen

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TANGIER, Morocco.—Considerable attention is now being paid in Morocco to the development of its industries and attempts are being made not only to revive some which were with one time flourishing, but which, for various reasons, have been allowed to deteriorate until they are now almost extinct, but to introduce others which might prove of the greatest importance to the country generally. This, of course, refers to the French and Tangier zones of influence.

Various writers on Morocco have, from time to time, drawn attention to the fact that the cultivation of the cotton plant and the weaving of cotton goods was largely pursued by the natives at one period. Even now, in some places, cotton is still grown by the natives to supply their own personal needs. No doubt the cause of the decline of this once flourishing industry was the influx of European goods during recent years and the introduction of foreign made cotton goods.

Some interesting experiments in the French zone have lately been made, both privately and officially, with the object of reviving this industry, and the results have been published by a French gentleman. The general conclusion seems to be that the soil and climate of Morocco, in several districts, are even more favorable for the cultivation of the cotton plant than those of Egypt, no doubt on account of its being better watered generally, and the equality of its climate. The plant requires a humid atmosphere, and this condition is always to be found in the rich and fertile regions bordering on the Sebou River. Apart from this, irrigation could be effected in the plains and valleys watered by the Oumei-Rebia, in the Tensift, Sous, and the Moulouya regions. In 1913, Monsieur Boisset in the Souk-el-Arba region obtained some very positive results with the variety of cotton called the "Mississippi." An inhabitant of the Oudjda district experimenting with a kind called the "Sakellaridis" obtained a crop, the fibre of which is said by experts to be of a very remarkable quality. Again, in 1913, in the Oulad Said district, near Casablanca, the results of the experiments were most promising, and the fibre produced was said to be "more resistant, and finer even than that of Egypt and Georgia." In 1914, official trials were carried on near Marrakesh, Casablanca, Rabat, Meknes, and Fez. In the hinterland of the Sous district, the "Umbari" was the species used, and under certain conditions it would appear to give excellent results. The two crops obtained near Fez gave an average of 1050 kilos to the hectare of a cotton "fine and slinky with a long silk of 32-34 millimeters." These last experiments were undoubtedly affected by the unusually early frosts.

Another industry, at one time flourishing, but now almost extinct, was the weaving of silken articles from the silk obtained from the mulberry-eating worm. Like the cotton weaving, it is still being practiced by the natives in a small way, mainly at Tetuan, Fez, and Marrakesh. It is not very certain what caused this once flourishing industry to sink to its present insignificant proportions; the introduction of the foreign made silk goods may perhaps have had something to do with it. So far as can be ascertained, the only attempt, until recently, to revive this industry was made by an enterprising Scotsman named Sir Owen Anderson. Some eight years ago, in Tangier, he planted out a considerable number of mulberry trees, and erected an up-to-date rearing establishment. The experiments which were pursued during several years proved that such a business might be made a very lucrative one, but they were discontinued when the owner sold his interests in Morocco to a syndicate who preferred to concentrate their energies in other directions.

The fact that it takes about three years before the young mulberry trees are in a fit state to be stripped of their leaves is undoubtedly a great drawback to the introduction of the mulberry-eating species of silk worm on a large scale, but the proposal has been made, and is now in process of being carried out, to introduce the Eri silk worm from Assam, as it lives on the leaves of the castor oil plant



Massachusetts Trust Co. \$5.00 DEPOSIT BOXES \$5.00 per year and upwards. Storage for silver and valuables at reasonable rates. Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts 228 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

which grows anywhere and everywhere. In Tangier, it can be seen growing on what looks like pure sand in places, and in others, chopped paving stones. In the French zone, it is understood that large areas are being planted with the idea of obtaining the oil from the seed. The silk produced is that from which the famous Eri cloth in India is made; its value may be less than that of other kinds, but as several crops a year can be produced from the Eri to one from the mulberry-eating worms, the financial results would perhaps be equalized. There is no need to expatiate on the economic effect in Morocco. If all the villagers in the country were engaged in cultivating this species of silk worm.

There is a crying need in Morocco for timber for all purposes—for ordinary work, and for fuel. Everything has to be imported, for the country is coalless and practically timberless, until one gets far away into the mountains. Charcoal made out of roots, and scrub timber is the principal fuel. It has been demonstrated that many trees of the eucalyptus and acacia species do remarkably well, especially in Tangier where the mists are prevalent in the Mediterranean Straits may possibly have something to do with it. To grow trees on a commercial scale is, of course, beyond the reach of anyone but a capitalist, but the great deterrent, viz., that it takes so long before returns come along, need not necessarily deter capitalists, for the ground between the trees can be utilized in many ways for other crops.

Perhaps one of the quickest growing trees in the world is what is called in Natal the "Black Wattle" (Acacia Molissimus). It is grown there mostly for its bark, which is used for tanning purposes. A recent report published by the United States Commerce Reports, makes the following remarks on this subject: "The wattle bark industry is of comparatively recent development, but there are about 150,000 acres in Natal on which the wattle bark is growing. It takes about eight years, from the time the seed is sown, until the tree is cut down, when a harvest of about four tons per acre of bark is produced. The average price for wattle bark is \$20 a ton. After the tree has been stripped of its bark, and thoroughly seasoned, its wood is used throughout the country for cooking purposes. It produces a quick, hot fire, and retails for about \$0.25 per bag of sawed blocks. The first wattle bark was exported in 1886, when three tons were exported at a value of \$60. Exports have steadily increased since that time until in 1913, the last available statistics, there were exported 65,000 tons, worth \$1,546,645. Before the war, Germany was the principal purchaser of wattle bark, but, since that time, a considerable amount has been sold in the American market."

To this, it can be added, that the tree grows very tall and straight, and is therefore excellent for scaffolding, fence and telegraph poles; and the wood being hard and straight grained it can be used for all kinds of light work, such as wagon poles, followers for wheels, axe handles, and so forth. When made into charcoal it is said that it loses only about 10 per cent in bulk.

The imperial authorities, in London have lately been making tests with the view of determining the suitability of the Natal wattle bark, after it has been discarded by the tanners, for the manufacture of paper. Large scale tests are now proceeding. If the growing of wattles is such a very lucrative business in Natal, a country full of coal and other kinds of timber, what it may be asked, would it mean to Morocco? with the lower freight charges to the European and American centers, and the enhanced value of the wood, not to speak of its possibilities as regards the making of paper pulp.



Food flavor is a hall mark of civilization. The discriminating palate appreciates the tang and zest imparted to soups, meats, fish, rarebits and the like by Brand's A-1 Sauce.

"Always in good taste" Use it in your kitchen and on your table for its invariable distinction of flavor. Sold Everywhere G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO. Sole Importers 196 Trumbull Street HARTFORD-CONNECTICUT



Harmony Gift Shop 58 W. 40th Street, NEW YORK Come in and look around. You will find many gifts for friends at little prices. Ours is the little shop around the corner, just off Fifth Ave.

KELLNER'S New Appointment-Reference Book CASH-JOURNAL-LEDGER IN ONE A complete follow up system. Simple to keep. Suitable to professional men and women. Price complete U.S.A. (with instructions), \$6.50. HERMAN KELLNER 508 Norman W. Hallman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

SOCIAL EVENINGS AID SCHOOL PLAN

Americanization Campaign in New York City Stimulated by This Innovation—Work Hindered by Enemy Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Americanization campaign in this city is beginning to show results, particularly in the social work now conducted in about 50 schools on Thursday evenings. The programs on these evenings include choral singing, social dancing, public speaking, forum work, and recreation. A gradual increase in attendance is noted, and usually registration in the evening schools the following week also gains. A feature conducive to this increase is the fact that only registered pupils are allowed to attend the social evenings.

It is believed that this social work will prove to have heightened the interest in the evening schools, during November, to a marked degree. Before November, attendance was falling off rapidly, for reasons connected with the war, one particularly baffling reason being the report that attendance at the evening schools meant submitting oneself to the army draft.

The greatest losses in attendance have been shown by the evening elementary schools. In October, 1915, there were 57,700 pupils, a year later there were 53,540, and during last October there were 48,631. The evening trade school attendance dropped from 6252 to 5123 and to 3698, while the evening high schools fell from 33,049 to 21,905 and to 21,155.

Two or three years ago Superintendent Jenkins of the evening schools, in a paper read before the National Education Association, proposed the social evening plan for the purpose of getting the alien into the schools and holding him there. Now the superintendent has the power to organize the work in as many as 70 of the 82 evening schools. There are about 625 English classes for aliens, and 50 teachers of community work have been appointed. Frequently two schools in the same neighborhood unite in the evening's program. Detroit, Pittsburgh and Chicago are trying the plan.

BESTOL Makes Teeth Whiter

Bestol Dental Cream removes the gelatinous film which darkens the teeth. It restores the teeth to their natural luster—keeps them clean and white.

Bestol is a superior dental cream because it is composed of harmless ingredients scientifically compounded so as to secure an effective dentifrice.

When Bestol is used there are no impurities left in the mouth.

Let your mirror prove that Bestol "makes teeth whiter."

At your dealer's—25c the tube. If he cannot supply you, write for free sample and give us his name, please.

THE BESTOL CO., 34 Columbus Avenue, Boston



124 Tremont St., Boston Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Few Hours' Notice



Copies and Enlargements from your Kodak Films, old daguerotypes or faded photo. apps. Photographic Work Out of the Ordinary Estimates Gladly Given

Bachrach 647 Boylston St., Boston Providence Worcester

Baby and Lingerie Shop Beautiful Hand Made Infants' and Children's Wear of 1, 2 and 3 years. Lingerie and dainty Christmas Gifts.

44 West Street, Boston



Fresh California Dates HAVE YOU TRIED THEM! Class, Wholesale, Pure From a California Date Garden SIXTY CENTS PER BOX—PREPAID COOPERATIVE DATE GROWERS Exchange Bldg., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

A Christmasy Store with many, many practical gifts at less than a dollar; many at more, and all of trustworthy quality.

A. T. D. Wh'ney Company Temple Place, West Street, BOSTON

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS 98 MILK STREET BOSTON

HOOVER SUBMITS SUGAR STATEMENT

Food Administrator, After Personal Intervention of President Wilson, Answers Charges Before the Senate Investigators

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert C. Hoover, after the personal intervention of President Wilson, answered critics of the Food Administration before the Senate sugar investigation committee today.

In a prepared statement, introduced in committee hearing only after the White House had so requested, Mr. Hoover declared his activities had resulted in maintaining the morale of the allied countries and had kept sugar prices in this country from soaring to more than 20 cents a pound.

For more than a week Mr. Hoover has been prevented from testifying before the sugar committee while serious charges were launched against his sugar administration by Claus A. Spreckels and others.

Today he was to appear at noon, but after an executive session, Chairman Reed of the committee announced Mr. Hoover's testimony would be postponed until next week. It was then the President took a hand and after communicating his wishes to the committee, it was decided to let Mr. Hoover deliver his answer today. Mr. Hoover submitted a long statement immediately.

Factory Combine Charged

California District Attorney Says Beet Growers Have Been Oppressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Before the Senate committee investigating the sugar shortage Thomas Lee Woolwine, District Attorney, Los Angeles County, Cal., gave testimony today which tends to show that for years past the beet growers in Southern California have been oppressed by the beet manufacturers, who were making exorbitant profits at the expense of the farmer on the one hand and of the consumer on the other.

Woolwine submitted a transcript of the testimony of 45 beet growers recently given before the grand jury of Los Angeles County. This evidence tends to substantiate the complaints which have been freely made by the beet farmers throughout the western states.

Mr. Woolwine testified that the beet sugar manufacturers had for years agreed among themselves as to the price which they would offer the farmers, thus virtually forming a trust which it was hard for the growers to combat.

Testimony contained in the transcript submitted to the Senate committee, today, seems to bear out the assertion of the growers that the manufacturers have been making 100 per cent on their investment. One of the beet sugar manufacturers who appeared before the grand jury, Mr. Woolwine said, stated that on an investment of \$600,000 the concern with which he was associated had practically made \$1,000,000 profit annually.

Representatives of western beet farmers, whom the sugar investigation has drawn to Washington, have told Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, that the Government cannot reasonably expect them to raise beets merely from patriotic motives while the large sugar trust, which controls the beet production of seven western states, is making 100 per cent annual profit on its investment. As a result of the complaints lodged by the western farmers with Mr. Hoover, a commission is to be appointed by the Federal Food Administration to investigate the farmers' complaint of unfair treatment at the hands of beet sugar factories and "to lend the farmers the moral support of the Administration in the interest of justice and increased production."

Albert Dakan, of Longmont, Colo., one of the representatives in Washington and secretary of the Interstate Farmers Association in the western states, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the western beet farmers are far from satisfied and that they feel that the Government has permitted the small beet farmers throughout the western states to be exploited by the beet factories.

The American Sugar Refining Company and its stockholders, he said, control the beet sugar industry in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming and California. In Michigan this control, he asserted, is exercised through the Michigan Beet Sugar Company, in Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana through the Great Western Sugar Company and in Utah and Idaho through the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company. Furthermore this representative, who is to testify before the Senate committee investigating the sugar shortage, declared that it is a well-known fact that in Utah and Idaho the American sugar trust through its affiliation with officials of Mormon churches exploit the beet farmers of Utah and Idaho.

In view of the fact that Earl D. Babst, in his testimony, denied that the sugar trust, of which he is president, controls in any way the production and marketing of beets in the western states, the Senate Committee on Sugar is likely to ask the representative of the farmers to make a full testimony in regard to this matter. Even if it is not the case that the trust controls the beet sugar factories, it is generally agreed that the beet sugar factories in the West are so very closely connected financially and otherwise, as virtually to form

a beet trust which has persistently, say the farmers, used every method to keep down the price of the beet. It is true that the beet factories have promised the farmer a higher price for the 1918 crop than was given for the 1917 crop, but the farmers claim that even the price offered is wholly inadequate, and barely covers the cost of production. The farmers claim that, under present conditions, it costs from \$90 to \$100 to raise an acre of sugar beets, assuming 11 tons to the acre. At next year's price, namely \$8.50 per ton, it is plain that the farmer stands to lose. While the price has been held down, the farmers claim that the beet factories make a net profit of approximately \$7 per ton. On this basis the Great Western Sugar Company, which buys 2,000,000 tons of sugar yearly, would make a profit of \$14,000,000 on a capitalization, which is itself approximately \$14,000,000, or 100 per cent on its investment.

The secretary of the Western Interstate Farmers Association has asserted that preferential treatment is given to influential farmers, who are in a position to benefit the sugar factories by refusing to take a stand for higher prices for beets, also that the press is subsidized in the interest of the factories.

The western states produced 870,000 tons of sugar beets in 1917 and now Mr. Hoover urges the farmers to produce more for 1918 for a patriotic motive. The farmers' answer is virtually that they will not raise the beets at all unless more money in forthcoming for them.

Price Fixing Defended

George M. Rolph Says Regulation Prevented Raise to 15 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When Earl D. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, was testifying on Friday, Chairman Reed again attempted to prove that he had used his position on the international committee to benefit his own company to the detriment of his rivals.

Mr. Babst, however, gave elusive and noncommittal answers to the questions put to him.

Not only have the sugar refineries taken sides, but the senators on the committee also seem to have strong views. To a query from Chairman Reed, for example, Senator Jones of New Mexico gave the answer "that he took a very different view of the whole matter from that taken by the Senator from Missouri."

George M. Rolph, chief of the Food Administration's sugar division, denied that he represented the California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, of which he was general manager, but with which, at the request of Mr. Hoover, he severed his connection in every way when he took his present position. He also told Chairman Reed that he receives no compensation whatever for the work he is doing and that "he is not able to stop at the New Willard Hotel."

Mr. Rolph further denied Chairman Reed's charges that the Food Administration's plan of handling the sugar situation had given the refiners a chance to combine in fixing the purchasing and refining prices of sugar, adding that without regulation sugar would now be at least 15 cents a pound. The refiners, he said, entered on a voluntary agreement for a maximum price but in doing so were well aware that Mr. Hoover had his own opinion as to what a fair price was.

From this assertion on the part of Mr. Rolph, Chairman Reed tried to prove that the food administration had enabled the refiners to combine in violation of the anti-trust laws. It appears, however, that the Attorney General of the United States had been consulted by Mr. Hoover before he asked the refiners to enter on a voluntary agreement regarding the price.

"These refiners met and agreed they would buy only through one committee which would control the supply and fix a good price for their refining work," said Senator Reed.

"Why did not you arrange to buy the Cuban sugar?" he asked, "and then go to the refiners and say that the one that bids the lowest for refining gets the work?"

"We didn't have the power, but I approve of a fixed refining price, as without it, some refiners would have all the supplies and others none," replied Mr. Rolph, adding, when Senator Reed asked if the people were represented at the refiners' meeting held at the suggestion of the Food Administration, that he was the representative of the people.

"Did you say in effect to those refiners that they could not go above a certain figure?" Mr. Reed asked.

"Yes, they knew the Food Administration would not accept any exorbitant price," replied Mr. Rolph.

Mr. Rolph met Claus A. Spreckels' charges that the fixing of a price of \$7.25 for beet sugar directly resulted in a profit to Mr. Rolph's company, by testifying that his company lost \$700,000 on the year's crop because of it.

Sugar Shipments to New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the week ending Dec. 20, New York, Boston and Philadelphia received 2330 tons of Cuban sugar from last year's crop and 12,535 tons from other countries, according to figures compiled by sugar experts in this city. Refineries in the three cities melted 12,000 tons of the product and were estimated to have had a total stock on hand of 7433 tons.

It has been announced also that no part of the Louisiana sugar crop has yet been received here, although one-half of the plantations have finished grinding. The first of the new Cuban crop was shipped this week to the Atlantic seaboard. It was stated, but it will be about two weeks before it gets to the jobbers; three weeks to the wholesalers and four weeks to the retailers.

STEPS TAKEN TO RESTRICT SALOONS

(Continued from page one)

used up \$113,000,000 worth of farm products. That equaled the total farm products of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Florida, Maine, Connecticut, Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming. To manufacture beer the breweries used 3,000,000 tons of coal, and it took 160,000 cars to transport the product. Saloons are useless, wasteful, and should be closed in this stringency.

Commenting on the closing of the Malden schools until Jan. 14, or two weeks longer than is usual at this time of the year in order to save coal, Mayor Charles M. Blodgett expressed his dissatisfaction that the saloons were not required to close their doors to help conserve not only the coal supply but the sugar, grain, labor and other essentials, to the successful prosecution of the war.

Mayor Blodgett declared that the coal situation is not a local one but nation-wide and as such it should be met by President Wilson. He argued that, in view of the urgent need of the supplies used to produce intoxicating liquor, the President should declare national prohibition as a war measure.

Saloon Closing Favored

Springfield Pastors Believe They Should Shut Down Before Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Several ministers in this city have come out strongly for closing the saloons before any curtailment of church services or school sessions is allowed on account of the coal shortage. They believe that after the saloons, the theaters should be the next institution affected, while those agencies which tend to uplift the community should be untouched until the last.

"It would bring reproach upon Springfield," said the Rev. Nell M. Pherson, "to close the schools to conserve fuel and permit saloons and motion picture theaters to remain open." He was quite defiant in his statement that those places which are least important to the common good should do the coal saving. It would be impossible for the First Church congregation to hold its Sunday meetings in the chapel, he said.

"The coal situation seems to be much like the sugar shortage," said the Rev. J. Burford Parry. "There are several families in my parish who are in need of sugar while large quantities are being brought to Springfield daily and used in the manufacture of candy." The church auditorium will have to be used each Sunday, he said, but plans are to be considered in the pastors' council meeting Sunday for the holding of mid-week meetings in various parts of the parish.

The Rev. John M. McGann said that his church had a winter's supply of coal, and that he had proposed to the rectors of the other two Episcopal churches in the city that if it became necessary he would be glad to join in union services at his church.

The Rev. E. W. Lutterman of Grace Methodist Church advised that the saloons might combine their activities and save the coal that is used by the many drinking places.

School Situation Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Worcester Bureau

WORCESTER, Mass.—At a meeting of the Worcester W. C. T. U. yesterday, members expressed their conviction that saloons should be closed to save coal before churches and schools are requested to curtail their legitimate functions. A letter from the Clearfield County branch of the Pennsylvania Committee on Public Safety was read in which it was advocated prohibition be said in producing coal by keeping the men sober.

ELEVEN TEXAS SALOONS CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HEARNE, Tex.—As a result of a prohibition election held in Robertson County on Oct. 24, at which a majority vote was returned against the licensed saloon, all saloons and places where intoxicating liquors had been sold in the county closed their doors on Dec. 7 at 9:30 p. m., the hour of closing as fixed by the Texas statutes. Eight saloons were affected at Hearne, one at Valley Junction and two at Mumfords.

MILK SUPPLY DIVERTED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minnesota Public Safety Commission has been told, according to The Minneapolis Journal, that the Twin City Milk Producers Association in one day delivered to cheese factories nearly 30,000 pounds of milk, shipped from outside points for the general raw milk trade in Minneapolis, and that the milk was sold to the cheese factories at prices far below the Minneapolis wholesale price.

MEMPHIS BOY SCOUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Boy Scouts of Memphis, 500 strong, have been appointed cooperative four-minute men at Ruswood Park. According to the proposed plan, a four-minute man will attend the scouts' weekly meetings and concisely present important facts that the Government wishes spread abroad. Each message is to be taken into the homes of the scouts and given as much publicity as possible.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION

Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers in the public schools of Boston will be held in the Boston Normal Schoolhouse, Huntington Avenue, during the week beginning Monday, Jan. 23, 1918.

CHANGED SALARY BASIS PROPOSED

Representative J. A. Moon Advocates the Adoption of a Contract Plan Between Government and the Mail Carriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contending that the post office would save \$20,000,000 a year by the adoption of a contract method between the Government and the carriers on a basis that would give fair and just compensation for services rendered, Chairman Moon of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, when the Post Office Appropriation Bill was under consideration, spoke in part as follows:

"About a year ago we passed some very material legislation affecting the Post Office Department, when we changed the basis of the computation of pay for railroads and passed from the weighing system to the space system under the provisions of the bill that gave the control of that question to the Interstate Commerce Commission. About 90 per cent of the mail is now being carried on the new basis, under the direction of the commission. It appears from the report of the expenditures and balances that under the new law we have been enabled to save about \$5,600,000, and the appropriation for inland transportation of mails is therefore reduced about that sum in this bill.

"The postoffice Department is still contending with a loss in the rural delivery service. If I recollect correctly, the appropriation for the rural delivery service last year was about \$52,000,000, the same amount that is carried in this bill. The difference between the receipts from this service and the amount expended to carry it on is nearly \$35,000,000.

"Whether you call it a loss or not is hardly material. Whether you calculate in your computation the special benefits that arise to the people is not material to my present purposes. The actual loss, or the difference against the Government, is estimated by the department to be nearly \$35,000,000. We have 43,000 rural carriers. The average pay of a rural carrier for a year's work is about \$1175. Each carrier, on an average, works during the year a little less than four hours a day.

"Now, it would seem that from a business standpoint there ought to be some readjustment of this service. It hardly looks proper that the average daily service should be not longer than four hours and that the average yearly pay should be \$1175, yet that is true. On the other hand, the equipment that the rural carrier has to use is very costly now, and the money that he has to pay out for the care of his horses is greater than it ever has been, and the cost of his living is greater than it ever has been. I am not here to suggest that the rural carrier shall not have more compensation, but, regardless of the interest that I feel in these employees, I believe it is due to the people of the United States that in a legislative bill upon this subject there should be some change in the system. There is no legislation on this bill, because it is purely an appropriation bill, and new legislation can not be had in this bill.

"A close estimate of the cost shows that this same service could be performed as effectively by the contract method at a saving of more than \$20,000,000, in comparison with the amount that we are now paying. In other words, under the present system of carrying the rural mails we are losing \$35,000,000 per annum. If they were carried under a star-route system or some system similar to that, and the carriers were paid for the time that they actually serve in proportion to the amount that they are now receiving or a larger figure, there could be a saving to the Government of more than \$20,000,000. I feel it my duty to call your attention to these facts.

"I know that nearly every member of this House representing a country district—I do not say it offensively—I am sure that he is the especial guardian of the rural carrier in some way. I want to speak about this now before the time comes when you will be expected to take a little interest in the treasury of the United States. It will be proposed after a while not to take

from your carriers but to adjust their pay and compensate them in proportion to the service that they render to the Government under a system of contracts.

"When we are voting billions of money, I call it a small economy if we can save \$20,000,000 on one item, and that is something that ought to be thought of. We do not change the appropriation at all for this purpose. I only mention the matter now that justice may be done to carriers who do the work, and that the pay shall be in proportion to the service rendered. I express no opinion now as to merits of claims for reduced or increased compensation of rural carriers. We must do justice to them and to the public."

SENATOR GRONNA WAS DROPPED

North Dakota Superintendent of Instruction Refused to Speak on Platform With Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Political North Dakota was much interested when news came from Lakota Senator Asle J. Gronna's home town, that State Superintendent of Public Instruction N. C. MacDonald had declined to share a banquet board with the pacifist statesman.

Mr. MacDonald is one of the State's Nonpartisan leaders. He stands very close to Governor Frazier. Mr. Gronna has been very friendly to this new power which has arisen in his home State since his last election, and the league has apparently endorsed many of Mr. Gronna's views and actions, particularly his pacifism. Then came this dispatch from Senator Gronna's own town:

"State Superintendent N. C. MacDonald refused to appear on the same platform with Senator Gronna at the teachers' institute held in Lakota because of Mr. Gronna's 'lack of loyalty and his persistent pro-Germanism.' On directors' day at the institute, arrangements had been made to have the Lakota statesman address the convention, together with Gov. Lynn J. Frazier and the State Superintendent, and programs were accordingly printed. However, when the latter gentleman reached Lakota and was shown the program, Mr. MacDonald flatly refused to have anything to do with the convention if he was to appear with a disloyal citizen, such as he considered the Senator. The result was that Mr. Gronna was dropped by his fellow townsmen, and Mr. MacDonald had the platform to himself."

The league continues to make a great show of patriotism on the one hand and to defend Senator La Follette on the other. Governor Frazier took advantage of a series of patriotic rallies to make his first patriotic addresses in North Dakota, and he made them wherever occasion offered, winning at the close of the series the endorsement of Dr. A. E. Winship of Boston who shared the platform with him, for his "sterling Americanism."

REVIVING CASTOR BEAN INDUSTRY

Authorities Are Investigating Such a Possibility to Meet Air Fleet Lubricating Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

STILLWATER, Okla.—Government and state authorities are investigating the possibilities of reviving the once considerable castor bean industry in Oklahoma to meet the lubricating needs of America's air fleet in the European war. According to information reaching Oklahoma from government sources, castor oil is the best known lubricant for flying machines and the supply, it is said, has been cut down by the difficulty in getting castor beans from India.

Oklahoma was formerly the center of the castor bean industry in the United States. The soil and climate of this State are said to be especially adapted to its cultivation. The census of 1889 showed that Oklahoma had 14,000 acres planted in castor beans, while Kansas had 3300 acres, Illinois 2700 acres and the industry was almost negligible in other states. Owing to competition with India, the industry declined until, in 1909, there were but 565 acres of castor beans in the United States, of which, however, 560

were in Oklahoma. At present the acreage in this State is still less. Labor is the important factor in castor bean growing, according to agricultural authorities, and it is generally agreed that a government guaranteed price will be necessary to re-establish the castor bean industry. The cheapness of labor in India enabled the growers of that country to put down their crop at St. Louis, formerly the market for Oklahoma-grown castor beans, at \$1 a bushel, which was less than the Oklahoma farmers could afford to grow the beans for. Should the Government guarantee a price that will enable the farmers of this country to revive the industry, say the agricultural authorities, it may also be necessary to import quantities of beans for seed, as there is not a sufficient quantity on hand in this country to supply a large crop.

The investigations in Oklahoma are being conducted under the direction of Charles E. Hoke, farm manager in the joint employ of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The investigations in Oklahoma are being conducted under the direction of Charles E. Hoke, farm manager in the joint employ of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Lighthouses to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, states that the United States Lighthouse Service maintains aids to navigation on all coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States, except the Philippine Islands and Panama, and also on interior rivers. This service is charged with the maintenance of aids to navigation along 47,192 miles of coastline and river channel.

On June 30, 1917, there were 5796 persons employed in the lighthouse service, including 122 technical force, 149 clerical force, and 5525 employees connected with depots, lighthouses and vessels. There was a net increase of 275 in the number of aids maintained, the total at the end of the year being 15,223. Of these 5420 are lights of all classes and 588 are fog signals. The total number of aids in Alaska, comprising lights, fog signals, buoys and daymarks in commission at the close of the fiscal year was 416, including 159 lighted aids.

Improvements in aids to navigation have been made during the year as follows: Flashing or occulting lights were installed in place of fixed lights at 39 stations, incandescent oil-vapor lights were substituted for oil-wick lamps at 17 stations, including one light vessel; gas lights were substituted for oil lights at 26 stations, including four light vessels. A new lighthouse, with fog signal, was established at Cape St. Elias, Kayak Island, Alaska. It is believed that the systematic methods of improvement and the use of modern apparatus in increasing the number and brilliancy of aids have been of value to the safety of commerce.

In accordance with the established custom of the service, effort has been continued to consult the needs of maritime interests and to co-operate effectively with other branches of the Government in related work. Under the President's order of April 11, 1917, a number of vessels and stations, with their personnel, were turned over to the War and Navy departments.

During the fiscal year 50 tenders and 68 light vessels were in commission. The new tenders Palmetto and Cedar were completed and immediately placed on duty. Two new light vessels were completed; No. 101, of Cape Charles, entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Va., and No. 102, at Southwest Pass, entrance to Mississippi River, La. The following new vessel is under construction: Light vessel No. 99 for relief duty on the Great Lakes.

Recommendation is renewed for legislation authorizing the retirement of employees of the lighthouse service on account of age or disability incident to their work, which is the practice of the lighthouse service of many other countries. Recommendation is also made for an increase of salary for lighthouse inspectors, who are considered underpaid in view of the important responsibilities borne by them.

The appropriations for the maintenance of the lighthouse service for the fiscal year 1918 are \$5,338,680, being \$99,650 in excess of those for the preceding fiscal year. In addition there are special appropriations aggregating \$1,293,300 for various new works.

ARMOUR NAMED IN PACKERS' INQUIRY

Testimony at Washington That He Aided in Getting Control of Stock Yards Holding Company—Records of Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Testimony given at the Federal Trade Commission's investigation into the meat situation brought in the name of J. Ogden Armour as the packer who aided F. H. Prince of Boston in getting the control of the Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards Company and then turning it over to the control of the Chicago Stock Yards Company, which is alleged to have been organized and controlled by them.

According to records introduced as evidence, the Stock Yards Company, although without assets or business other than controlling the other corporation, declared an extra dividend of more than \$3,000,000 out of the Junction Railway's surplus, and quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on their \$8,000,000 capitalization, after the small investors in the Junction Railway had received their guaranteed 9 per cent a year.

Operation of the company has been made as complex as its formation by means of dummy directors. A new treasurer was put in every two years or so, resulting in only incomplete knowledge of the company's activities on the part of any officer.

WATER FOR KEY WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KEY WEST, Fla.—Key West, located upon an island far from the mainland of Florida, has grown into a city of 25,000 population, notwithstanding the fact that it has always had to depend on cisterns for its water. At a meeting of citizens held here the question of bringing fresh water to Key West from the mainland by pipes was discussed. It is estimated that the cost of the project will be about \$1,000,000.

MEATLESS RULES VIOLATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Reporting of violations of wheatless and meatless rules has been made simple here by publication in the press of coupons addressed to the Federal Food Administrator for Illinois, with opportunity for filling in the name of the place, nature of the violation and signature of the sender.

SCHOOL BONDS RATIFIED

DALLAS, Tex.—A dispatch to The Dallas News from Ft. Worth says that the new school bond issue of \$400,000 was ratified at an election held in that city by the total vote of 378 for the bond issue to 144 against. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used to erect new high school buildings and improve the facilities in all the wards.

FREIGHT RISE OPPOSED

PORTLAND, Ore.—The proposed increase of 15 per cent in transcontinental freight rates is protested by representatives of apple-growing interests in Oregon and Washington, who were given a hearing before the State Public Service Commission, says The Oregonian.

Officer's Overseas Trench Coat

Now in actual use in France in all branches of the Service.



\$25

Regulation moleskin outside, leather lined throughout, waterproof interlining—no wool—to collect dirt—in use in every cantonment in this country, all branches of the Service.

Scott's Company
340 Washington Street, Boston

Christmas Sales

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS MONDAY

Chandler & Co.'s Christmas sales have been among the largest in their history, but on Monday purchasers can still select from thoroughly well-stocked assortments of Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Neckwear, Gloves, Veils, Silk and Muslin Underwear, Waists, etc.; also Sheffield Plate, Japanese Bronzes, Sterling Silver, Art Furniture, etc., etc.

Chandler & Co. wish to thank their customers for their appreciation of this store's efforts to provide practical, useful gifts, of excellent quality, at moderate prices. As their new adjoining building is completed, floor by floor, Chandler & Co. hope to give still better service, the best of merchandise, and, as always, the best of values.

TREMONT ST.
BOSTON

Chandler & Co.

ESTABLISHED
A CENTURY

RESPONSIBILITY OF LABOR IN THE WAR

United States Chamber of Commerce Observer Says Labor's Failure to Rise to Its Opportunity Would Prolong Struggle

Labor can say when the war shall end, declares Franklin T. Miller of Auburn, who is associated with the United States Chamber of Commerce through its committee on national defense, and who is a publisher in contact with nation-wide industrial conditions. It is clear, he affirms, that production must continue in this country. "Business must be done," he says, "and we must also do our part of the fighting. Four laboring men must be back of every soldier in the field in order to maintain the efficiency of the army. This means that one-fourth of our labor must be drawn from normal pursuits in order to prosecute the war and that the remaining three-fourths of the labor must do what four-fourths has done hitherto, if the productivity of the nation is to be continued."

Labor commands the situation in the United States today, he said, and it is getting a larger share of the returns than the elements of the population that are on a permanent salary basis. There is no reduction in the price of labor in sight by the operation of present industrial forces.

This observer, fresh from consultation in Washington with men who are studying these problems, said that Great Britain and France were compelled to give up making business their chief aim because they had to fight. They fell back upon the United States for their supplies. "But there is nobody else for the United States to fall back upon," he says, "so that we can make fighting our main occupation and let some other nation do our business for us. We must both do business and fight. But business can be done only as labor becomes increasingly efficient and makes good the place of the one-fourth which must be withdrawn for the support of the army in the field. Hence, if labor loafs, indulges in sabotage, goes on strikes, or fails to rise to its opportunity, it will cause a marked prolongation of the war."

What labor needs now, more than anything else, he declared, was a moral awakening which would enable it to see its vital position in this great struggle and to rise to the height of patriotism which is demanded.

If labor will agree to work six days a week for nine hours a day, he said, instead of the present shorter working hours, the problem will be met and there will be no doubt of the ability of the labor in the United States to meet the extra demands of the war and to maintain the full productivity of the nation up to the maximum which existed before the war. If labor rises to the height which it ought to rise as a matter of public concern and of equal loyalty with that of the soldiers in the field, there will be no labor problem in the United States and there will be no doubt of the speedy ending of the war.

He finds, from facts which have been gathered, that there is considerable free labor in the country now which is available for the additional supply which is needed. But by far a more important consideration is the vast reserve of labor of women which is available if the right conditions can be secured for them. If proper surroundings can be guaranteed adequate for the women, and if there can be also guaranteed, which is more important, their protection from immoral influences, then the supply of woman labor will make good all that has been diverted by the war.

One of the consequences of the labor situation is that prices for labor are so much above normal that the cost of war supplies is out of all proportion to what it would be if labor were not getting wages that are relatively too high, and the public must bear the burden in the shape of extra taxes long after the close of the war. In the long run, it will be the public, rather than the employer or contractor, who will foot the enormously distorted labor bill, he says.

This man also brought out a most notable statement of the revolution which is in progress in Washington in the methods of the councils for national defense. He said that the Government has reached an apparent limit to the benefit from students and has come to the point where the demand is for practical administrators to put theories into actual operation. In practice, the theoretical men, who have grasp of the fundamental ideas and can lay them down with admirable precision and clearness, are not the men to put them into actual operation. They have not had the time to develop that side of their abilities. However able they might become if they had practice, they have not had practice and the urgency of the war does not permit them to take the time. What is needed is a practical man who acts automatically in emergencies, on fundamentals with which he is familiar from long business experience, so that he loses no time and makes no mistakes. Given certain conditions, his mind operates instantaneously as the fingers of the piano player act automatically at sight of the notes and do not require conscious, individual effort for every note. He says that the man of comparatively narrow mind, but with broader business experience, is now the kind of man required by the Government, and that the substitution of one type for the other has already occurred in material degree. There has already been a perceptible change in the personnel of the men who are aiding the Government in the prosecution of the war and the change has been made imperative in

order to utilize most effectively the fundamentals of action which have been laid down correctly by the theorists.

"We cannot win this war for democracy," he says, "unless democracy supports it. There is only one way by which we can win this war and that is by the united will of democracy to win it. Labor has the majority vote and influence, and, therefore, the choice. Slacking or profiteering by either capital or labor means defeat, whether slacking or profiteering be in actual war work or in the business of the country which must support it. Governmental control must handle industries so that labor is fully protected with the necessities of life and so that employers cannot take labor from each other by competitive raising of wages in localities where there is temporary shortage."

CAMP DESERTERS ARE ALL RETURNED

Twenty-Seven Soldiers Who Left Ayer Either Are Rounded Up or Go Back Voluntarily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—All of the 27 soldiers who left the camp without orders, going to their homes in Hartford, Conn., are now back, 10 of them having been rounded up by United States officers, and the remaining 17 coming back on their own account, after they had repented of their impulsive act. All have been placed in the guard house, and Maj. Fred P. Bradford, commanding the three hundred and third machine gun battalion, is investigating each case. Charges and courtmartial will decide the punishment, and it is expected no very lenient sentence will be given the men. The men probably will be charged with "being absent without leave," although officials state that there is a possibility of more serious charges because of the large number concerned in this infringement of army rules.

Two more men have been brought into camp classed as deserters for not previously reporting. They are Frank Prokurat of Chelsea, and Esa Kanninen of Pithburg. The former claimed that he received no notice to report, and Kanninen offered objections to serving in the army. He is now confined in the guardhouse awaiting the disposition of his case, while Prokurat has been assigned to the depot brigade.

A problem which has been facing company captains has been the distribution of holiday passes. In many instances, men who remained in camp on Thanksgiving were favored, and most of the married men with children were given the desired leave.

In the Massachusetts infantry regiments the holiday furlough has been divided into four parts of a day each, and this plan probably will be followed by other regiments. In the depot brigade which includes all the latest recruits, satisfactory plans have been made whereby the leave period is divided into two parts of two days each. Today 23 per cent of the men will be allowed liberty for 48 hours, and upon their return on Monday the other half of the men will be given their freedom for 48 hours.

Quantities of mail matter are daily arriving at camp, and the post office quarters are swamped beneath the tons of gifts for the soldiers. Pastry of all kinds, and sweets predominate in the packages. A force of 60 clerks under the direction of Lieut. John Keogh is working day and night to distribute the packages, many of which are received by parcel post. Clothing is being received in large quantities, and sweaters, mufflers, socks, and gloves predominate in the large array. Books and other reading matter have arrived in large quantities, and also many money orders.

Among the packages of gifts received was a case containing 200 small boxes destined for some artillery regiment now in France, but sent to Camp Devens through faulty addressing. These came from the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, and will reach their destination long after the holidays are over.

EDITORS ON HARVARD ADVOCATE RESIGN

Four of the editors of the Harvard Advocate have resigned, in protest against the election of Benjamin Thoron '19, of Colorado Springs, Cal., as president. The four are Royall H. Snow of Chicago, Samuel B. Goodstone of Pittsburgh, Thomas M. Hodgins Jr. of Greenwich, Conn., and William F. Davidson of St. Paul, Minn. Their reason for resigning is given as follows in a letter published in the Harvard Crimson and signed by the four:

"We did this as a protest against the election of a president who obtained his election to the board and to the presidency through personal influence, who has never, either before or since his election to the literary board, published a solitary line in the Advocate."

"This resignation was also a protest against the election to the board at this same meeting of two men who lacked one-half the required number of credits. Of the faction forcing through these elections, three have never submitted even a single contribution."

"The explanation of the election of these men and of the literary degeneracy of the Advocate lies in the fact that the Advocate has become a social affair, interested in verse and prose merely as a side issue."

A fortnightly publication, the Advocate represents the literary productivity of Harvard's undergraduates. It has had a staff consisting of eight literary and two business editors.

PLANS ARE MADE FOR THE SOLDIERS

Various Social Agencies in Boston and at Ayer Take Steps for Entertaining Enlisted Men on the Holiday

Nearly all the agencies which are working in a social way in behalf of the enlisted men in the United States service have made special preparations for the holiday season, and despite the fact that hundreds of the soldiers and sailors stationed in Boston and vicinity will be absent on leave, ample entertainment will be provided for those remaining in the city.

The various social service clubs designed for the men in uniform will be open as usual on the day preceding the holiday and on Christmas Day itself, and most of these will make observance of the season.

At the Scollay Square Service Club, the rooms will open at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Monday and Tuesday, and will remain open until near midnight. There are special decorations already arranged appropriate to the season, and a large tree is a feature of note, although there will be no distribution of gifts. In the holiday itself, ice cream and sandwiches will be distributed among the patrons, and there will be music.

Plans are not yet completed for the observance of the day at the United Service Club on Boylston Street, but there will be music and some sort of an entertainment. The Boston Young Men's Christian Union on the floors below the club will present scenes from Dickens' "Christmas Carol" on Monday evening, and there will be music. Enlisted men have been invited to participate in the occasion.

At Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., where the chief interest of New England people will center, there will be a tree on Boulder Hill with an entertainment. A large 40-foot tree has been placed in position. In many of the barracks there will be observances of the day with company entertainments and presentation of gifts.

Five hundred seamen from the navy yard, the Harvard Radford School, Commonwealth Pier, and from merchant ships along the waterfront have been bidden to a holiday dinner at the Sailors' Haven, 46 Water Street, Charlestown, on Thursday evening, Dec. 27. Music will be furnished by the band from Commonwealth Pier, and among the guests invited are Governor McCall, the Rev. William Lawrence, and prominent citizens.

Various women's clubs of Boston and vicinity, including the Women's City Club, branches of the Special Aid Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Coast Artillery Auxiliary, have planned an entertainment on Tuesday evening, and men from the harbor forts, the Watertown Arsenal, Bumpkin Island, Commonwealth Pier, Hingham, the Harvard Radio School, Fore River and points on Cape Cod, also men from the two of the naval hospitals will be entertained. The Y. M. C. A. is cooperating in the work, and the evening will be devoted to charades, music and plenty of home-cooked food. Each man will also be presented with a gift box.

At the two Hingham camps, students under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Whitney will entertain the men, and at Ft. Strong there will be an entertainment by pupils of the Emerson School of Oratory. At the other forts there will be music and readings. Ladies of the Chilton Club have in charge the entertainment at Commonwealth Pier, and Melrose women are giving their attention to plans for the holiday observance at Bunkin Island. Winthrop women are actively engaged in completing plans for the holiday at the Watertown Arsenal, and at Ft. Banks and Ft. Heath. Boxes for all the men at Hingham are being prepared by members of the Special Aid Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Men of the provost guard stationed in the South Armory will have a special dinner of the holiday and gifts will be distributed.

Many of the men attending the Harvard radio school at Cambridge have left on holiday leave, but an invitation has been extended to those remaining to join the bands of carolers who will start out Tuesday evening making a tour of different parts of the city. Sailors in Boston have been asked to unite with members of the Boston band that will start from the home of Mrs. Richard Cabot, 1 Marlboro Street, on the same evening. A large number of the radio school students will also be entertained in individual homes in Cambridge.

Other entertainment has been planned by many of the church societies, clubs, and individuals, and the day promises to be full of attractive features for the men, many of whom will be away from home for the first time on this holiday.

Assistance to Aviators

War Department Issues Orders for Observance by Public

Copies of orders issued by the War Department through its aircraft board relative to giving assistance to aviators, have been received at northeastern army headquarters, having been sent out upon recommendation of Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer.

The public is cautioned to keep clear of machines when military aviators make a landing, not to touch the control wires, or instruments, as an untrained person may so disarrange these as to cause a serious mishap when the aviator starts to again leave the field. The orders state that if there is a military post or encampment near the scene of forced landing a guard will at once be sent to the spot. If no military organization is available, the police of the nearest town are requested to provide a guard at once for the machine. This will enable the aviator to leave his plane to telephone to his proper headquarters, secure supplies for repairs and transact other business.

In case the machine is wrecked, or has fallen out of control, the military authorities are instructed to keep the public from approaching the wreck. It is indispensable, in order to ascertain the cause of the accident to leave the machine as nearly as possible in the same situation as found after its fall, after having done as much moving of the parts as is necessary to free the aviator.

All railroad and steamship companies have been instructed to acquaint their employees with the importance of giving assistance to aviators, especially in remote places or in the water, and to stop any and all trains or steamships to recover the aviator, and to stop again for the purpose of letting him off at any station where his duties require his presence without regard to whether such place is a regular stop or port of call.

Maj. Roy L. Taylor has been placed in charge of the barred zone district in Boston, and has been assigned headquarters at the Northeastern Army Building. He will act under orders received from Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department.

Sixty-five field clerks employed in the quartermaster department held a holiday fete this noon, there being an interchange of gifts and sociability.

Decrease in Recruiting

There has been a notable decrease in recruiting for all branches of the service during the past week, the restriction which forbids the acceptance of men within the draft age except where a special certificate is secured having its effect in the number of enlistments.

The smallest number during the week applied Friday at the army, navy, and marine recruiting stations. Nine applicants appeared at the marine corps, but none passed the examinations. At the army station 28 men were accepted for service.

FARM LABORERS' EXEMPTION URGED

Safeguarding of Industry Is Said to Lie in Keeping the Men on Their Work

Exemption from military service for all who are actual farm laborers is urged by Guy J. Stone of Ayer, Mass., who claims that food producing is one of the most important issues of the day, and that the only way to safeguard the farming industry is to keep the men who are making a success on the farms busy at their work.

Mr. Stone states that to make a living on a farm at the present time requires greater ability than any other trade or profession, and that in his opinion many writers on the agricultural problem are not practical farmers and have little knowledge of the farming situation. He also believes that government officials should consult men with farm experience when any important issue is to be decided, rather than take the advice and adopt the ideas of those who farm only as a diversion.

In connection with the subject, Mr. Stone makes protest against the proposal of Professor Taylor, whose plan is for the farmer to train high school boys during the summer vacation, but which he deems impracticable.

FEDERAL MEDIATOR IS URGED

William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, was appealed to early this morning by B. M. Bugniet, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to send a mediator to Boston to endeavor to effect a settlement of the wage controversy between the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and more than 2000 telephone operators employed by this company, following a meeting of the operators' union Friday night, when it rejected the compromise schedule offered by the company. The Boston Telephone Operators Union, to which the operators belong, was on the verge of calling a strike to begin Monday morning, but Mr. Bugniet refused to sanction the strike until every means of bringing about a settlement had been tried.

CANDIDATE FOR SELECTMAN

Jesse S. Wiley of 199 Harvard Street, announced today that he is to be a candidate for the Brookline Board of Selectmen. As the four incumbents in the board are expected to run for reelection, the contest is expected to center on the fifth position vacated by William Craig.

Ward's "A-Line-a-Day" Books

"5 Years at a Glance"

Five-year comparative diaries for keeping a short record of daily events. Handsomely bound in leather and cloth.

75c to \$5.00

"Day by Day" Diaries

A yearly record that can be started at any time. Six sizes in leather and cloth bindings.

50c to \$1.50

Phillips Brooks Calendars

The ideal appointment calendar with a month at a glance.

50c Each

USEFUL GIFTS AT

Ward's STATIONER ESTD 1858

57-61 Franklin Street BOSTON, MASS.

MILK HEARINGS NEARING CLOSE

New England Commission Adjourns Until Dec. 27, After Hearing Many Producers and Several Distributors

When the Federal Milk Commission which has been sitting in Boston for the past four days in an effort to fix a fair and reasonable price to the producers, distributors and consumers, adjourned yesterday after a four days session to Dec. 27, the farmers had practically completed their efforts to establish justification for an advance to 9 cents a quart f. o. b. Boston, and a number of distributors had endeavored to show that the cost of milk deliveries had increased.

The case of the distributors will be completed at the next session, and after arguments by counsel, and the presentation of the details of the survey of the milk situation in New England covering production, distributions and consumption by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the commission will go into executive session to discuss the evidence and fix a price on Jan. 1 for the succeeding three months.

The producers left Boston for their farms last night fairly confident that their claims would be allowed, although it was generally expected that if the commission granted an increase to 9 cents it would accompany it with recommendations that the farmers apply better business methods in the conduct of their herds. A number of witnesses testified during the four days session that an increase in the production per cow, and the application of efficiency in the management of the dairies, has shown a reduction in the cost of milk at the farm door.

The milk survey of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which will be presented by Dr. A. W. Gilbert, secretary of the committee on agriculture, contains recommendations for the handling of milk by consumers. It is claimed that much of the difficulty could be overcome by proper attention to the care of the milk. Both producers and distributors declare that the average home consumer is negligent and wasteful in the use of milk.

It is expected that the commission will consider with some care the methods of the Turner Center Dairy Company of Auburn, Me., one of the few distributors which will close the year with a balance on the right side of the ledger. The feature of the Turner Center system of milk handling is the standardization of the quality of milk by its butter fat and skimmed milk content, compared with the general system of selling whole milk with the provision that it shall contain at least 3.35 per cent of butter fat. E. L. Bradford, treasurer and general manager of the Turner Center Dairymen's Association, which is a semi-cooperative concern in which farmers, employees and patrons share, submitted to the commission numerous exhibits yesterday to substantiate his claim for the adoption of his method of standardization.

At the hearing Friday, the cost of delivering milk in bottles in Boston by independent dealers, many of whom are also producers, was placed at 2.87 cents a quart by Otto F. Wilkinson, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who recently made a survey of the small milk dealers in Boston by direction of the Attorney General of Massachusetts. Mr. Wil-

kinson examined the books and accounts of 18 small dealers and found that the cost of distributing milk at wholesale was slightly less than at retail.

Thomas Holt of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, stated that milk production was not always a losing business, but had become so in the past 10 years. Corn meal, which formerly cost \$12 a ton, now costs \$80 to \$85; bran, which used to cost \$11 a carload, now costs \$87; while flour which could be bought for \$3.35 a barrel, and oats, which once sold for 85 cents a bushel, now command prohibitive prices, and that was the reason farming became unprofitable.

Mr. Holt declared that it was unfair to blame unprofitable farming to the cows, and he said that some dairymen were poor farmers and some farmers were poor dairymen, and where an observer would charge the losses to the cattle the actual facts would reveal that the cattle made the profit.

FUND IS SOUGHT FOR BOY SCOUTS

Greater Boston Citizens Are Asked to Contribute \$50,000 for the Organization

Is a Boy Scout who sells Liberty bonds, runs errands for every patriotic organization in town and parades through the streets of Boston under all conditions in order to arouse interest in a drive and saves thousands of dollars by free distribution of posters, worth \$5.50 per year to the community? This is the question that Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the campaign committee of the Greater Boston Council of Boy Scouts is asking in his appeal for a \$50,000 fund to maintain and build up this organization.

These little men in khaki have volunteered their services without stint, he says, and are on the job in every patriotic movement. They have been so busy at work for others that their treasury has become depleted and in order to put it on a sound financial basis a group of Boston business men have organized a campaign committee to raise the money required. There are 6000 of these Boy Scouts in metropolitan Boston and Mr. Bancroft estimates that \$5.50 a year is required for each scout.

Already the Boy Scouts have been drafted for the third Liberty Loan and the Treasury Department has agreed to provide 1,000,000 copies of special Boy Scout posters in addition to 5,000,000 copies of special Boy Scout circulars and 300,000 manuals. The scouts have undertaken to serve as aids to the Committee on Public Information. This was done at the request of President Wilson.

The Boy Scouts of America is a nation organization, whose aim is the training of boys between 12 and 18 in the essentials of good citizenship. The scout movement is non-military, non-sectarian, non-political and non-racial. It is self-supporting. The members pay for their own outfits, general equipment and support their respective troops; but the maintenance of the central office, branch offices and administrative staffs is made possible only through popular subscriptions. Contributions, large or small, are earnestly solicited.

The campaign committee is as follows: Hugh Bancroft, chairman; Allan Forbes, treasurer; Walter D. Brooks, Adolph Ehrlich, Charles C. Jackson, James A. Parker, John Shepard 3rd., Jasper Whiting. Subscriptions may be sent to Allan Forbes, treasurer, 31 State Street, Boston.

SECESSION PLAN PROPOSED IN QUEBEC

Motion Introduced Into Legislature Enunciating Quebec's Willingness to Leave the Confederation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A mild sensation and some amusement has been caused by a telegram from Quebec, to the effect that the French-Canadian Province is willing to get out of the Confederation if the other provinces of the Dominion so desire. A motion was today introduced in the Legislature by one of the deputies which will come up for debate on January 8th. The motion was introduced by J. N. Francoeur, and is as follows: "That this House is of the opinion that the Province of Quebec would be disposed to accept the rupture of the Federation of 1867, if, in the opinion of the other provinces, the said province is an obstacle to the union and the progress and development of Canada."

The only thing which is likely to happen as a result of the motion is an exceedingly wordy and wrathful debate. No province can legislate itself out of the Confederation, which was ratified by the British Parliament under the celebrated British North America Act. Some profess to see a somewhat tricky attempt on the part of the province to evade the military duties which are imposed upon it, in common with the rest of Canada, under the Military Service Act. Quebec has long enough shirked its manifest duty, to assist in the protection of Canada in her hour of need, and it is highly improbable that the other provinces would, even if they had the power, assist in Quebec's little scheme.

Dr. J. K. Foran, K. C., an authority on constitutional law, when asked his opinion on the proposed motion, replied that it would simply be the beginning of an endless chain. "In the first place," he said, "there would have to be an amendment of the British North America Act, and this amendment could only be allowed by the British Parliament, based upon a unanimous request from the Parliament of Canada. The Confederation is an imperial law, and neither Quebec nor any other province can break it. Even the Canadian Parliament could pass 10,000,000 amendments, but not one of them would have the slightest effect unless agreed to by the British Parliament."

"Then again, the Parliament here would require the consent of each province to make such a request, and that would mean that each provincial legislature would have to agree upon the matter, so you can easily see that the end would not come in this generation. The Confederation could not be tampered with unless the Parliament of Canada, backed up by every province without any dissension, requested the British Government to amend the British North America Act. And besides, I do not think that the Parliament of Canada would consider such an amendment for a moment."

PARK SUPERINTENDENT RESIGNS

WORCESTER, Mass.—Harold J. Neale, superintendent of parks, has resigned to accept the position of superintendent of Audubon parks New Orleans.

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

While our *After-Christmas Clearance Sale* might be more properly said to start Wednesday morning, yet we are ready *Monday Morning* with the full

Markdowns In Every Department

Those desiring to avoid the rush on Wednesday may buy at this advance sale. As this specialty shop does not carry any of the small and specifically "Christmas" goods we do not have the holiday shopping crowds, hence there will be ample room here *Monday* for those who desire to take advantage of this important sale.

Drastic Reductions Have Been Taken on the largest Stock of Coats, Gowns, Suits, Blouses, Silk Petticoats, Sweater Coats and Furs We Ever Had at this Time of the Year

For those who wish to Give Furs or other garments for Christmas, this sale presents an exceptional last minute opportunity

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS ASKED

Many Changes Alleged in Army Truck Designs — Inventor Lewis Blames General Crozier for Poor Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Testifying before the Senate Military Committee, which is making an investigation of the conduct of the war by the War Department, A. E. Borie of the Savage Arms Corporation strongly recommended the appointment of a secretary of munitions. As basis for this recommendation Mr. Borie related to the committee what he conceived to be vacillating methods pursued by the War Department in ordering equipment, particularly arms and munitions. He declared, however, that he did not think the War Department officials to be incompetent. "They have simply not been trained for the duties of purchasing agents," he said.

The power of purchasing equipment should be centralized in the hands of one strong man, Mr. Borie told the committee, naming Charles M. Schwab as his idea of the man needed to fill such a post.

Mr. Borie told the senators investigating the conduct of the war that the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department does not know what it wants. He stated that his concern had recently accepted a contract for furnishing 2500 army trucks of a new design, and that since the acceptance of the contract the Ordnance Bureau has changed the design of the trucks 35 times.

Responsibility for Ordnance and rifle shortage in the American army was laid on General Crozier, chief of Ordnance today by Col. Isaac Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun. "General Crozier is responsible, more than any other man, for the obsolete equipment and the lack of any equipment of the army," said Colonel Lewis.

In a declaration that America is not fighting the battle of the Allies, but the battle of America, Colonel Lewis said it is a "shame and an outrage" that American troops abroad have to be armed with French, "already near bankrupt and bled white."

The former West Pointer, who saw his machine gun rejected by the American War Department and accepted as one of the weapons of the Allies, told the committee his gun never received a fair trial here. "I'm not here to tell the story of the Lewis gun in great detail," said Colonel Lewis, "it's telling its own story today, on every battlefield in Europe. The only Zeppelins that the British have brought down were brought down by Lewis guns."

Mr. Borie told how the Government refused to take Lewis guns, firing British ammunition, although he could have delivered 10,000 of them by this time. "This, he estimated, made a loss to the American forces of the equivalent of 500,000 rifles, as one machine gun is held the equivalent of 50 rifles."

"Of course, it was preferable to have the guns shoot American ammunition," said Mr. Borie, "but I've been told the army has practically no machine guns and the training camps only a few. These Lewis guns are perfectly effective. And the Browning guns could have been substituted when ready."

Mr. Borie said he understood that this Government had paid \$1,250,000 to Mr. Browning, inventor of the gun adopted, for his patent rights for the duration of the war.

"Do you think the Government would pay that much money for a gun that had never been tested under actual war conditions?" he was asked.

"Well, the gun has never been tested, and I know the money was paid," said Mr. Borie.

Asked on whose advice this was done, Mr. Borie said the chief of the Ordnance Department and others connected with him.

"Secretary of War Baker, then, in reality," asked Senator Chamberlain. Mr. Borie said he "supposed so."

Putting a competent man in charge of munition production and supply is the only way the United States Government will solve the problem of getting necessary quantities of guns and ammunition in time to win the war, Mr. Borie told the investigators.

"Cut out the red tape, put a man like Schwab or Farrell in charge, and tell him to drive the thing through. In other words, establish a ministry of munitions or we will never get anywhere," declared Mr. Borie.

"Thirty-eight minor changes were made within six weeks in the design of motor truck frames our company was making, and none of them improved the frames materially," he said. When the contract was let, he supposed the design had been standardized and would not need to be changed.

In testimony given out on Friday by Quartermaster General Sharpe before the Senate Military Committee it was disclosed that without waiting for congressional appropriation, the War Department authorized clothing equipment for 1,000,000 troops before the United States went to war. The committee investigating the supply of troops went particularly into the causes for the shortage in clothing. General Sharpe told the investigating committee that General Baker authorized orders for clothing and supplies for the million just before the war was declared and in June approved orders to equip another half million. General Sharpe said that the only complaints received by the department have been in respect to clothing. These orders, he explained, were "authorized without funds and in anticipation of congressional appropriations."

Senator McKellar inquired whether the Council of National Defense had

not, in effect, taken over virtually all work in connection with placing orders for clothing.

General Sharpe replied that all contracts and prices were subject to the department's final approval and that the civilian board has assisted only in preliminary negotiations. General Sharpe cited Secretary Baker's order of April 12 giving contractual jurisdiction to the council. Late deliveries were blamed by General Sharpe for overcoat and short coat shortages. He insisted that there is no shoe shortage.

CAR RELIEF SEEN BY SUGAR SHIPPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Sugar shippers see a solution of the sugar problem in the impending diversion of an immense tonnage of freight for Europe from Atlantic to Gulf ports, which will bring to this section thousands of freight cars, replacing those which have not returned to the South in the constant movement of freight cars from South to North. It has been announced that the sugar crop will begin to move rapidly until all is gone, and may possibly be entirely moved by the middle of January.

Twice in the last two months the Railroads War Board has ordered empty freight cars to this section, irrespective of ownership, but many of these were diverted to other southern points. The diverting of several hundred thousand tons of freight to this port, however, will serve to bring enough loaded cars here to bring a natural relief.

SMALL GRAINS TO DISPLACE CORN

DALLAS, Tex.—Practically 50 per cent of the tillable land in Dallas County has received winter plowing and many farmers are preparing their land for the spring, according to J. A. Moore, assistant county agricultural agent, as quoted by the Dallas News. Little land in Dallas County will be planted in corn next year, according to Mr. Moore. The corn crop this year did not do well and few farmers are disposed to try it again to any extent. Much wheat and oats has been sown. Dallas County will probably raise the largest oat crop in its history next year, it is thought. The acreage in oats will be something like 15,000, Mr. Moore estimates. About 5000 acres will be planted in wheat and 150,000 planted in cotton.

GERMANS CLING TO NATIVE TONGUE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—There is an organized effort on the part of certain German organizations in Pittsburgh and the vicinity, according to The Pittsburgh Post, to show their contempt for the United States by having their members speak nothing but the German language in public, according to United States District Attorney E. Lowry Humes.

"It is evident that German propagandists are working in Pittsburgh to get all Germans to speak nothing but the German tongue," said Mr. Humes. "We have received many leads that certain German organizations have passed down the order, and as a result of a rigid investigation have found it to be true."

CLUBWOMEN ASK FOR ROOM IN CAPITOL

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mrs. Hugh Stephens, Mrs. T. O. Towles, Mrs. W. W. Graves and Mrs. S. B. Cook have applied to the Permanent Seat of Government for the assignment of a special assembly room for Missouri clubwomen in the new state capitol, says a Jefferson City dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ABOLITION OF MAIL TUBES IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Frank L. Dowling of the Board of Aldermen recently introduced a resolution before that body opposing the abolishment of the pneumatic mail tube service in this city as recommended by the postmaster-general. The resolution stated that the board believed the pneumatic mail service now existing in this city is not only indispensable to the prompt and uninterrupted movement of letter mail, but is also desirable as a means of lessening traffic congestion, and that the abolition of that service would be seriously detrimental to the residents of this city, and especially to the business interests.

SEGREGATION OF CHILDREN ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Complete separation of dependent children from delinquent children in the juvenile detention home is advised in a report, made after investigation, of the factor in the local juvenile court arrangements. It was further advised that no dependent children be housed in the present home, and that the length of residence there be decreased, and also that the delinquents who must be housed there be separated and reclassified.

COAL PRICES IN BOSTON ADVANCE

Dealers Put Cost Up 35 Cents a Ton Following Authorization —Steamer and Barges Bring in 20,000 Tons Today

Coal advanced 35 cents a ton in Boston today, as a result of a report made by David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee, to James J. Storror, New England Fuel Administrator.

Mr. Ellis, in his report, said that the United States Fuel Administrator has raised the price of anthracite coal at the mines 35 cents a gross ton of 2240 pounds and he, in consequence, recommended to Mr. Storror that the local dealers be permitted to charge 35 cents per net ton above previous prices.

Mr. Storror approved of the recommendation yesterday and the prices went into effect at daylight this morning. The report says:

"We believe, however, that this change in price ought not to be applied to the delivery of small lots of 100 pounds or less to individuals who bring their own receptacles to the wharves or yards for receipt of coal, and we have no doubt that the coal dealers will sympathize in this desire on our part and will keep the prices for the small lots thus delivered to the poorer elements of the community at the same level to which they previously cheerfully agreed."

One steamer and barges from southern ports brought 20,000 tons of coal to Boston today, and three tugs with barges carrying 10,000 tons are expected to arrive tonight. Although this amount is but a small supply compared with the pressing needs of the government plants, munition factories, railways and railroads in Greater Boston, it is taken as an earnest of what to expect when the plans being urged by Mr. Storror in Washington have matured.

A telegram from Mr. Storror to his office in the State House Friday explained that the coal consigned to New England will probably be rushed from Virginia ports through Long Island Sound. Today Mr. Storror is in conference with the Railroads War Board in order to make some arrangement to expedite rail shipments.

Conditions have been favorable for coal transportation during the past few days. Large amounts have been received by rail and some have been sent to the interior cities where the situation is being gradually relieved. Receipt of coal by barges in Newport, yesterday, has materially aided the coal shortage in Rhode Island.

Factories May Close

Michigan Fuel Administrator Urges Fortnight Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—W. K. Prudden, Michigan Fuel Administrator, has gone to Washington to propose that all factories in the State not working on war orders or necessities be closed for two weeks, or over the holidays, to relieve the fuel situation.

Factories in Saginaw, Jackson, Grand Rapids, St. Joseph, Cadillac and Holly are already closed. Other plants in those and many other cities will be forced to close if larger shipments of fuel do not regularly reach the State.

Detroit has been tided over its crisis for the present by the seizures of Lake cargoes, but the State Fuel Administration has ordered the re-establishment of skip-stop operation of all street-car lines, an economical re-routing, and 50 per cent reduction in car lighting. Skip stops and the re-routing were abolished by the City Council recently in retaliation against the traction company for raising the rate of fare.

Coal Economies Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Daylight operation of factories and stores as a coal conservation measure was urged by representative business men at the coal meeting in the Chamber of Commerce last night, under the auspices of the local committee on public safety. The plan was not adopted on account of the opposition from representatives of the Springfield Street Railway Company, who said it probably would result in breakdown of the transportation schedules. Several men

who have long wished to make the Connecticut River navigable for barges to Holyoke, advanced the opinion that the present time, would be excellent for such action so that coal could be brought by water. There was considerable opposition to this plan. Resolutions urging the Fuel Administrator to give their needs attention, and calling on cities to economize, were adopted.

FINDING MADE IN CUBA RAILROAD CASE

Six Massachusetts stockholders of the Northeastern Development Company, a Maine corporation organized to build the Northeastern Cuba Railroad, will receive back from the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York their stock, paid through the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, more than 10 years ago, through a decision handed down today of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, which finds that there was no error in the award made by a jury in the District Court.

The stockholders and the amounts which will be paid back to them, including interest, are George E. Keith of Brockton, Mass., \$17,228; Edwin H. Abbott of Cambridge, Mass., \$17,197; Preston B. Keith of Brockton, \$859; F. Lothrop Ames of Boston, Mass., \$8589; John S. Ames of Boston, Mass., \$6888; and Mrs. Mary G. Cordingley of Boston, \$3363.

The stockholders subscribed for the stock in the Cuba company in 1906, and the development company borrowed money from the Knickerbocker Trust Company on the subscription list and the agreements of the subscribers to pay the balance. The Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, the successor of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, attempted to compel the payment of the balance of the subscriptions, while the stockholders brought cross suits. The award by the jury was made two years ago.

The stockholders subscribed for the stock in the Cuba company in 1906, and the development company borrowed money from the Knickerbocker Trust Company on the subscription list and the agreements of the subscribers to pay the balance. The Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, the successor of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, attempted to compel the payment of the balance of the subscriptions, while the stockholders brought cross suits. The award by the jury was made two years ago.

NEW YORK FOOD CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A campaign for food conservation and price lowering will, within a few days, be started by the labor food conference, representing the Central Federated Union, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, United Hebrew Trade, the Women's Trade League, and the Labor Forum, according to an announcement issued yesterday.

This campaign is to be launched through the various parties in New York, who will be asked to use their election district machinery to assist in the campaign. The forum contemplates a nonpartisan board in each election district composed of the district leaders of the Republican, Democratic, Suffrage and Socialist parties.

Each board is to direct their election district captains and to notify householders to inform them of the prices paid for food and fuel and to report names and address of dealers who either overcharge or require combination sales before they sell sugar.

DRY AMENDMENT CAMPAIGN PROPOSED

SPECIAL FIELD, Mass.—Efforts of the Citizens' League, a no-license organization, are to be directed toward educating the public to an appreciation of the great good which would result from national prohibition, and particular emphasis is to be laid on the necessity of ratifying the prohibition amendment when it comes up in the Massachusetts Legislature.

The league will not confine its efforts to Springfield alone. Under its leadership, a county organization is now being considered which will take in all the representative districts in Hampden County. The prohibition forces in Holyoke and Chicopee have already agreed to join the county organization, and work will be started soon to organize the towns.

SOCIALIST IS GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEXICO CITY, D. F., Mex.—As a result of the elections that took place on Nov. 4 Don Carlos Castro Morales, the candidate of the Socialist Party, who at present occupies the position of Director-General of the United Yucatan Railways, has been elevated to the post of Governor of the State of Yucatan.

INSURANCE AID TO THE ENEMY

Operations in United States by German Companies Opposed by New York Merchants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Claiming that German insurance or re-insurance corporations, or such corporations controlled by an ally of Germany, are giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy by the operations of these companies in the United States, the Merchants Association has resolved to address a letter to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, recording that association as opposed to licensing any enemy ally or enemy insurance or re-insurance corporation, partnership or other body of individuals to transact business in the United States under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

The association gives the following reasons in support of the resolution: "During the year 1915 there were operating in the United States four different direct-writing German insurance companies and also four German, one Austrian and two Bulgarian re-insurance companies, the premiums upon whose business transacted in this country aggregated several million dollars. Since the opening of the war between this country and Germany, the re-insurance transactions have been in large part terminated by the refusal of American companies to continue business relations with the German companies.

"The Austrian and Bulgarian companies, however, are still in a position to effect re-insurance in this country and may, therefore, act not only on their own behalf, but secretly on behalf of German companies either wise excluded. Neither German, Austrian nor Bulgarian insurance or re-insurance companies can, under the terms of the Trading With the Enemy Act, do business in this country without a license.

"While premiums collected by them in this country cannot be remitted directly to Germany, they can be applied to the benefit and for the purposes of the German Government by being used as a credit fund from which supplies may be purchased and forwarded to Germany through neutral countries.

"That part of the premiums which are not required by law to be held in this country as a guaranty for the payment of losses, may likewise be sent to Germany through neutral countries, thereby affording to the nation's enemies the benefit of profits derived from the citizens of the United States.

"The German Government has prevented American insurance companies from operating in Germany, and for this reason alone, if no other reason existed, the operation of German insurance companies in this country should be forbidden."

PRICES FOR OLD METAL ARE HIGH

Outstanding in the junk market today is the unusually high prices being paid for old metals, which are used in the manufacture of war supplies, according to wholesale dealers. Although the Government has fixed the prices of certain metals, today's quotations are much higher than before the war. Copper and scrap iron

in particular are being much sought by manufacturers.

The paper market has been on the downward trend for the last year. Newspapers gradually dropped from around 75 cents per hundred pounds during this period last year, to about 27 cents today. Interviews with wholesale paper dealers here failed to elicit a good reason for this decline. Dealers are inclined to be optimistic at the outlook for the paper business. Junk dealers generally urge that householders dispose of their old wares, chiefly that which may be used in war material, in order that there may be an ample supply.

NEW ENGLAND ASKS FOR 35 LOCOMOTIVES

Thirty-five locomotives to aid in the movement of New England traffic have been requested of the railroad committee of the Council of National Defense by the Boston subcommittee of the general operating committee of the New England railroads. Twenty-five of the locomotives would be immediately assigned to the Boston & Maine for movement of traffic over the Fitchburg division, and 10 would go to the Boston & Albany.

Reports received Friday by the Boston subcommittee indicate there are more than 500 cars on hand at the Portland Terminal awaiting movement. It is said the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has been running under capacity through its western gateways for the past two weeks. Its supply of motive power has, however, been sufficient for the handling of all traffic it has been called upon to handle for about the last six weeks. Favorable conditions the next few days have improved the traffic situation.

PASTOR ADMITTED TO BAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—The Rev. Clarence H. Waldron, until recently pastor of the Baptist Church of Windsor, Vt., indicted on Thursday by grand jury on charges of seditious acts, was admitted to bail in \$1000 on Friday by United States Commissioner Clarence Miller, for appearance in court here on Jan. 8, 1918. United States Marshal Arthur P. Carpenter of Brattleboro made the arrest. It is alleged that Mr. Waldron deprecated enlisting in the United States military forces, and that he objected, while a pastor, to his congregation singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

INCREASES IN PAY SOUGHT

William J. Burke, vice-president of the Boston Federal Employees' Union, has returned from Washington, D. C., where he appeared as a representative of employees before a committee of Congress to advocate the passage of the so-called Keating Bill, which would increase the salaries of all federal employees from 5 to 30 per cent. The minimum increase is for those employees receiving \$2000 and upward, while the maximum is for those receiving \$900 or less per year. Mr. Burke said he was confident the measure would pass.

TRADE FRAUDS ARE REVEALED

Iowa and Illinois Firms Fined for Misleading Advertisements About Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Several interesting reports of the penalization of fraudulent advertising have been recently sent out from headquarters of the national vigilance committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Items follow:

Iowa's new law against fraudulent advertising stood its first test in court with the conviction of the Emporium Cloak & Suit Company of Des Moines. In sustaining charges brought by the Associated Vigilance Committee of Iowa, Judge J. E. Marshall of the Municipal Court fined the concern \$150 and costs. Later the fine was reduced one-half on a plea for leniency by the defense.

The case upholds the view that exaggerated price comparisons are in reality statements of fact rather than of mere opinion. The store advertised \$20 winter coats, \$10.99; \$18 dresses, \$8.98, and \$4 and \$5 silk blouses, \$1.98. The Vigilance Committee secured one each of the articles advertised and submitted them to experts, all of whom swore that the garments were not of the value claimed. The highest retail value placed on the coat was \$12.50, on the dress \$10 to \$12, and on the blouse \$2.50. The evidence was that the blouse was a grade ordinarily used as a leader at \$1.95.

In rendering his decision Judge Marshall said that technicalities would not hold in a case where the violation of the law was so complete. "The offense was willful and intentional," he said, "and a plainer case could not be shown."

Charged with fraudulent advertising, the Moneyworth Wholesale Grocers of Chicago, Edward Perlman, manager, was fined \$25 and costs in the Municipal Court of that city. The case was brought through the efforts of the Better Advertising Bureau of Chicago. The concern, which has advertised in newspapers and magazines throughout the United States, offered to sell sugar at 4 cents per pound and Gold Medal flour at \$5.50 a barrel. Persons sending orders found that additional goods up to a certain amount must be purchased in order to get sugar and flour at the prices quoted. The advertising had not contained such a qualification.

POLICE AID "LIGHTLESS NIGHTS"

Members of the Boston Police Department are expected to cooperate with the National Fuel Administration in reporting violations of the "lightless night" ruling on Sundays and Thursdays, according to orders from Stephen O'Meara, commissioner of police. Such reports are to be handed in to the police department, and then forwarded to James J. Storror, New England Fuel Administrator.

AGRICULTURAL WAR COURSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

DURHAM, N. H.—Three new agricultural war courses are to be started here during the next term, it is announced today. They are to be agronomy 102, horticulture 102 and horticulture 104, and are for the special training of students who expect to engage in some form of war gardening in the spring.

THE SHEPARD STORES

Tremont Street, Winter Street, Temple Place, Boston

Wednesday, December 26th starts the renowned

SHEPARD SALES OF WHITE

Little wonder you are confused—there are so many, many "White Sales"—and each so lavish of self-praise.

Even among the worthy, there is reason for choice. For years, and years, The Shepard Sales of White have been noted for largeness of preparation and helpfulness in savings.

We felt Boston and New England thrifty women would require more garments, articles and yardages of white than ever—so we gathered more than ever.

All the
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
HANDKERCHIEFS
EMBROIDERIES
LACE CURTAINS
CORSETS
LINENS
LACES
WAISTS
COTTON GOODS
PILLOW CASES
SHEETS, ETC.
NECKWEAR

we own are worth far more than we ask for them.

All in the sale will be much under present pricings by most stores. People who have been to The Shepard Sales of White have learned to expect wonderful things—no ordinary pricings—for that would be an ordinary thing to do;

but—extraordinary value giving.

WHY MENTION ITEMS?

Anything you want you will find—
Any article or garment that other stores have—
Our stocks are as large—
Equally diversified with the best—
As low priced as the lowest—

All Charge Purchases Made
After Christmas Go on
January Bills — Rendered
February 1st.

Headquarters for Useful Gifts

Here you find thousands of useful, attractively designed lamps for the

**Living Room
Den, Boudoir, Library**

Lighted to show actual effect. Prices reasonable for quality fixtures.

Silk and Hand-Painted Parchment Shades

**AN UNUSUAL SELECTION
CATALOG ON REQUEST**

McKenney & Waterbury Co.

181 Franklin Street
Corner of Congress, BOSTON, MASS.

MR. BRYAN REPLIES
TO MR. GOMPERS

Open Letter Printed as an Advertisement Is Paid for by Mr. Bryan as a Personal Contribution to Prohibition Cause

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An advertisement with a four-column title in large type reading, "An open letter from Mr. William Jennings Bryan to Hon. Edwin Y. Webb, chairman of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, on the pending national prohibition amendment," appeared in the Washington Post of Dec. 17. At the bottom was printed a note which said:

"This advertisement is paid for by William Jennings Bryan as a personal contribution to the prohibition cause." Following is Mr. Bryan's letter in full:

Dec. 16, 1917.
Hon. Edwin Y. Webb, chairman, Committee of the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Webb:—I have just read in the Sunday Star Mr. Gompers' appeal to Congress to postpone the submission of the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

I beg to call your attention to certain applications contained in his open letter which convert his appeal into a strong argument in favor of immediate submission of the amendment.

First: By singling out the nine subordinate organizations for which he speaks, namely, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, United Brewery Workers Union, Cigarmakers International Union, Glass Bottle Blowers Union, International Coopers Union, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, American Federation of Musicians, and Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Alliance, he admits that the Federation of Labor, as a whole, does not support him in the position which he takes. In fact, he expressly disclaims that he speaks officially, when he says:

"I do not address you and through you the Judiciary Committee as an officer of any organization, but as a man and a citizen," etc.

And of the nine branches for which he assumes to speak, only two (which will be mentioned later) will suffer materially by the adoption of prohibition and they only temporarily.

The carpenters, for instance, cannot suffer, because more people can be housed, as is shown in the states that are dry. The steam engineers and stationary firemen cannot suffer, because the money lost to liquor houses will give increased patronage to those engaged in other kinds of business. The cigarmakers will not suffer, because a decreasing percentage of the total output of cigars is handled by the saloons—already there are 27 states in which prohibition has been adopted and several states will be added to the list next year. Coopers will not suffer, because more barrels will be needed for food when less money is spent on drink, and, as for the bottle blowers, they will be kept busy making bottles.

Mr. Gompers speaks for only a few of the laboring men, for only a few can, by any possibility, lose employment because of the abolition of the saloons. Among the nine organizations mentioned there are, however, two whose members will be temporarily affected—the Brewery Workers and the Bartenders. They certainly will lose their jobs, but with the present demand for labor they will have no difficulty in finding employment which will pay them better than their present work, and be more satisfactory to them and their families.

In his effort to aid a small fraction of the laboring men of the country, Mr. Gompers overlooks the material and moral welfare of a large majority of the wage-earners who will be blessed by the banishment of drinking places. Would it not have been more fair for Mr. Gompers to have given both sides? Should he not have referred, for instance, to the prohibition resolutions passed by the Locomotive Engineers, numbering 70,000? Why does he fail to mention the increasing support which laboring men are giving to prohibition in state and nation?

Second: Mr. Gompers by his silence repudiates the "personal liberty" argument—the stock argument of the liquor interests for so many years. And well he may, for it is an outcast and an outlaw. The public is too well informed now as to the evils inseparably connected with the saloon, to tolerate any longer the impudent assertion that any man's "personal liberty" includes the right to demand the establishment of saloons which cannot exist without impairing the productive power of the community, ruining homes, impoverishing families, menacing morals, producing poverty, manufacturing criminals, debauching society and corrupting politics.

Third: Mr. Gompers' feeble plea for states' rights comes with poor grace from one who is defending a business which tramples ruthlessly on the rights of states as well as on the rights of smaller communities whenever they ask for a voice or a vote on any proposition connected with the saloons. In Texas the liquor interests have recently prevented the submission of a prohibition amendment to the state constitution, and they did this in spite of the expressed wish of a Democratic primary and in spite of the fact that a large majority of the legislators in both houses favored submission. In New Jersey the liquor interests have fought bitterly against local option and tried to prevent legislation giving a vote even to cities and towns. Those who make a profit out of the liquor business do not respect the right of any community, large or small, to protect itself from the saloon. The reserved rights of the states are



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Underwood & Underwood

William Jennings Bryan

necessary to them and to the nation; we cannot afford to jeopardize these rights by linking them with the fate of the saloon.

But Mr. Gompers' plea for postponement is, when analyzed, even a more convincing argument in favor of prohibition. He says:

"A large number of Americans, whether natives or by adoption, drink beer, and in some instances light wines, as a part of their daily meals. Is prohibition or the threat of prohibition calculated to deprive our country and the great cause in which we are engaged—or otherwise? Is it wise to bring so great a controversial question to the foreground during these crucial days when we need the united support, in spirit and action, of all our people?"

He exaggerates the number of those whose loyalty to Bacchus and Barley-corn and Gambrinus is greater than their loyalty to their Government. I am not willing to admit that the alcoholic habit is so firmly fixed in any large number of our people that their patriotism must be measured by the quart or that it depends upon the amount of intoxicating liquor which they can obtain. If we have any considerable number of such, then the very existence of this overmastering appetite is a menace to the nation; it makes the beer schooner more dangerous than the German submarine. This threat of disloyalty on the part of the liquor interests ought not to turn the people from their purpose to free the country from its greatest enemy. If the advocates of beer will not support the Government with words unless the saloons are permitted to aid the enemy, we can better afford to lose their vocal support than tolerate their business.

Mr. Gompers cites the action of European nations on this question as if it were worthy of imitation, evidently forgetting that we have already refused to follow their example and made it unlawful to sell any kind of intoxicating liquor to a soldier in uniform. Shall we repeat that wholesome law in order to conform to European standards, or shall we continue to set them an example? Instead of patterning after the nations that feed alcohol to their soldiers, it is better to go even farther than we have and restrain those who would, by the manufacture and sale of liquor, sap the strength of the men who must produce food and fashion the weapons of war.

Mr. Gompers pleads for unity, but how shall unity be obtained? By servile submission to a brewery autocracy whose methods are as unscrupulous as the methods of the Kaiser? No. Let unity be obtained by applying the fundamental democratic doctrine of acquiescence in the will of the majority.

Mr. Gompers has in the past done yeoman service in behalf of democracy; I feel sure that he will, on reflection, see that the best way to help win the war is to recognize the right of the people to rule in the United States as well as elsewhere, especially when the rights of the minority are so carefully safeguarded as to require the endorsement of the prohibition amendment by 36 of the 48 states before it can become a part of the Constitution of the United States. If the American people are not competent to sit in judgment on the question of saloons, with what consistency can they commend popular government to the people of any other country?

Very truly yours,
(Signed)
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Lafayette Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

and add that it is unnecessary. They point out that their profits vary from four to seven cents a pound as the handling of the bird affects the price. The fresh turkeys are more expensive to handle, necessitating greater care, while cold storage birds require different treatment and are sold easier at lower prices.

Householders see signs of improvement in the cold storage market, however, as dealers report that inspectors from the State Board of Health are visiting the warehouses and designating those stocks which are affected by the federal food ruling. "There is one big difference in the poultry market this year," said a dealer, "that is, we won't be able to put the cold storage turkey back in the freezers if we don't sell it. The food inspectors won't let us."

Vegetables and fruits for the holiday dinner seem cheap when compared to the high prices of poultry, but housekeepers can recall a few years ago when such prices would have surprised even the most careless buyer. Taking into consideration the fact that the United States is engaged in war and straining every effort to conserve its food supply through federal regulation, the market reflects the times. While freight congestion has held up the more important shipments of fuel for the East, turkey consignments have been about one-half those of a year ago. The shortage of sugar is reflected in the slack cranberry demand, say dealers, who report a small demand for sales of the usually popular berry. Nuts have not increased in price much since Thanksgiving and a pound of good mixed varieties is being sold in the market district for about 20 cents. Grapes are a little higher while oranges and grapefruit are about the same as in November.

PRESIDENT WELCOMES
SERBIAN MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Serbia's diplomatic mission reached Washington on Friday, and went directly to the Shoreham Hotel, which will be the mission's headquarters while here. The members of the mission, headed by Dr. M. R. Vesnich, who was Serbia's representative at the inter-allied conference in Paris, and President Wilson, were received by President Wilson at the White House on Friday afternoon. In the evening they were entertained at dinner by the President and Mrs. Wilson.

The mission desired to express its gratitude to the President for the extensive relief work carried on in stricken Serbia by the United States, and also its appreciation of the attitude the President has taken toward the preservation of the integrity of smaller nations. Presentation was made of an autographed letter from King Peter of Serbia.

NEW MOVE ON UNITED
SHOE MACHINERY CO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company and its subsidiaries on the ground that they were a combination in restraint of trade, and injunction against continuing the "tying leases" under which machinery is rented to shoe manufacturers are asked in a brief filed on Friday in the Supreme Court by the Government. The case will be re-argued Jan. 7.

Decisions in the motion picture patents' case, as well as a number of others handed down since the machinery case was instituted, are cited by the Government in an effort to demonstrate the invalidity of the "tying leases."

PENALTY FOR AIDING DESERTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Rome Bureau
ROME, Italy—A stringent order against harboring or in any way assisting, deserters or disbanded soldiers has been issued. It provides that any person outside the zone of the war who shall conceal, or help to conceal, any soldier belonging to the army who, from whatever reason, may have been disbanded previous to Nov. 1, or who gives them food or lodging or in any way favors their desertion or helps to prolong it, is liable to imprisonment for from three to 15 years.

GERMANY'S PEACE
FEELERS IGNORED

Authentic Assurance Is Given That United States' Answer Will Be Measures to Win Real Peace by Victory in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is possible to say, on the highest authority, that the policy and purpose of the United States with respect to the war are unchanged, and no statement of peace terms from Germany will serve to alter the preparations now in progress. The United States is not discussing peace terms. The country is waging a war for peace. It is further stated frankly, that the so-called peace terms now so freely discussed have not been received by this Government, so that these facts resolve the terms made known by a neutral diplomatist into mere feelers.

To the initiated, this new vagary of German diplomacy means nothing more than another effort to bolster up the German cause at home and feed pacifist sentiment abroad. Offers of peace from the men composing the present German Government, and who are responsible for the world war, are unacceptable, and no peace can be made with them.

"It is inconceivable," one diplomatist said, "that negotiations of any kind could be carried on with that government. Yet here we have the amazing spectacle of a government overrunning and ruining neighboring states, bringing disaster to all the world, committing the most revolting crimes without number, enslaving innocent people, murdering unnumbered thousands, and violating every obligation of civilization, after all its rapine is completed coming red-handed before the bar of nations and saying: 'Let's stop fighting and leave things as they were before the war and forget all about it.'"

Germany sees now an opportunity to recoup herself out of the storehouse of Russia and gird herself for a new campaign of desperation if she can secure an armistice. But no armistice is to be given. There will be no cessation except through unavoidable physical causes until victory comes. That victory, as has been pointed out, will include the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, restitution to Belgium and Poland, and indemnities for wrongs committed.

The present situation in Russia has been brought about at a time when the prospect of an armistice on the eastern front has been used as a lever to gain a general cessation, temporarily, of operations, if possible, during the course of which period Russia might be reorganized and her resources gained to continue the war. President Wilson has sent no reply to the Bolsheviks, and has authorized no negotiations. His only response has been a request for a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary and a broadening of the scope of the war.

As the week closes on the Government's war activities, several aspects of the situation are noted that will serve as examples of the United States toward those who seek, by one means or another, to bring about an armistice, or what is the same thing, an armistice. It is expected that a director of transportation will be named presently, and Secretary McAdoo is mentioned as the man who probably will be selected, because of the financial problems involved. Secretary Lane also is mentioned.

Pressure for the appointment of a minister of munitions is stronger just

now than it ever has been before, in the opinion of officials of the Government, and men in close contact with the Administration have been giving considerable thought to the proposal. Some of them have gone carefully over the English plan in this respect, and it is considered likely, if one is named here, that the allied plan will be followed.

The British Ministry of Munitions does not include the handling of food and clothing, but does deal with the purchases of shells, guns and all matériel relating to ordnance supplies. If such a minister were appointed here, it is probable that he would take over many of the functions now held by the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense, as well as the purchasing functions of the heads of the quartermaster and ordnance heads of the army and the corresponding officials in the navy.

It is expected that the President will soon make known to Congress the additional legislation that is needed to supplement that already passed for the prosecution of the war. In the readjustment of the economies of the country to war footing, new conditions, relating both to domestic affairs and to the war itself, arise. Some of these new problems the President will soon lay before Congress. Herein lies another answer to the German peace terms. These problems the President did not take up in his message to Congress on Dec. 4, confining himself to the international situation entirely. It is expected he will make recommendations respecting laws for the solution of the situation immediately after Congress reconvenes.

It is stated that the President requested Chairman Newlands of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to defer any investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission's recommendations for railroad unification until he could communicate with Congress after the recess.

GEN. LOOMIS PLEADS
FOR SUPREME EFFORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—After having been three years at the front and elsewhere on active war service, Brig. Gen. F. W. Loomis, commanding the second brigade of the first division of the Canadian forces in France, has returned to Montreal on leave of absence.

In the course of an interview the General said:

"I think the climax must come next season, and it behooves us all to appreciate what we have been told, that this is a very anxious time, and everybody should be doing everything they can to bring about the success which can only be achieved by a united effort. The Germans are carrying on their political intrigues in Canada, and even in Montreal, just as elsewhere. They are specially spreading suggestions about their own conditions, about their starving and lack of matériel, on purpose, so as to dissuade us from making our extreme effort. No attention should be paid to them. Every help that is possible should be given at this moment, and there should be no slackening of effort. The troops should be backed up by every resource in the Dominion until victory is achieved."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been stated here that the Army Appropriation Bill for the next fiscal year will be approximately \$5,000,000,000. It will be laid before Congress about Feb. 1. "The military committee will give the War Department everything they reasonably can convince the committee they need," said Chairman Dent.

ARGENTINA STIRRED
BY LUXBURG AFFAIR

Demonstrations and Rioting by Anti-German Crowds and Threats Against President Irigoyen Show General Sentiment

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—German-owned properties under guard, police reserves patrolling all downtown streets and a deep undercurrent of hostility against Germany by street crowds, were visible evidences of how Buenos Aires has been stirred by the latest Count Luxburg revelations.

The Government had prepared for demonstrations in the evening and rioting was quickly controlled. There were, however, several fights between anti-German crowds and the police. Threats against President Irigoyen were openly voiced by many of the rioters, while street orators, who demanded immediate war on Germany, were cheered.

Members of Congress have indicated their determination to force a complete explanation from President Irigoyen of the various implications in the Count Luxburg letters, alleging the President's extreme friendliness to Count Luxburg and to Germany.

The newspaper La Patria degli Italiani, in commenting on the publication of the secret diplomatic telegrams, says:

"We would like to believe the Government's note introducing the telegrams, but its words of today do not agree with the facts of yesterday. The Government answers the telegram with simple affirmations without proofs. No one can deny the facts of the last months."

The newspaper then summarizes the evidence in the affair, among which is:

"Count von Luxburg assured Germany of President Irigoyen's friendship, which has been confirmed by his patience in awaiting the Tofo note until Aug. 23. Von Luxburg speaks of the agreement with Irigoyen, in which it was specified that no more Argentine ships should sail for the war zone, and it is a fact that since Aug. 23 the Government has impeded and often refused clearing any vessel carrying the Argentine flag, and nothing more has been said of the Oriana sinking."

"It also is true that in October this Government proclaimed its friendship for Spain and Japan, as predicted by von Luxburg on Aug. 18. If the telegrams are false, von Luxburg at least divined the events which later happened and many international circumstances occurred as he predicted."

"Argentina tried to prevent the visit of the American squadron, and the public wondered why. Von Luxburg explains to his Government the repugnance of Irigoyen toward Americans and the English. Fernando Saguer went to Bolivia and Chile apparently on a visit of courtesy, but von Luxburg explains that 'friend Saguer' was clothed with ample powers to arrange a secret agreement against the United States."

"Von Luxburg now is without authority from both Germany and Argentina, although Germany gave him confidential instructions after those most notorious telegrams, and Argentina, after giving him his passports, permits him to remain undisturbed in the country."

"Why? His friends say it is because Argentina knows that he can reveal further scandals when he reaches Berlin. This contradiction between the words of the Government today and its acts of yesterday perplexes us."

L. P. HOLLANDER

No Goods Exchanged or
Received for Credit

& COMPANY

No Goods Sent
on Approval

202-214 Boylston Street

Boston, Mass.

Our Great Annual
Clearance Sale

Will Begin Wednesday, December 26

This Sale presents to the public an opportunity to secure Merchandise Distinctive in Character and Exceptional in Quality at Most Advantageous Prices.

Charge Customers will not receive bills for goods purchased at this Sale until February

Filette's



Misses' blanket robes, \$3

Sport checks and rose patterns. Soft expensive-looking colors.

Misses' moderately priced crepe de Chine underwear

\$4 for misses' crepe de Chine nightgowns with lace tops, the same back and front.
\$4 for misses' crepe de Chine deep flounced party petticoats.

Misses' silk jersey Pierrot petticoats

All silk jersey; deep finely pleated flounces inset with colored diamonds and stripes. \$3.75 to \$7.50.

Misses' gift undermuslins, beginning at \$1

Filette's mail orders filled—fourth floor.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

A. KALTSCHMIDT IS FOUND GUILTY

Jury Convicts Him on Indictment Charging Him With Conspiracy Against United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Albert Kaltschmidt, and four of the other defendants were found guilty in the German bomb plot conspiracy case after the jury had been out 14 hours, and were immediately fined and sentenced to Leavenworth prison by Judge Arthur J. Tuttle. Franz Respa, father of Charles Respa, who is now serving a life sentence in a Canadian prison for helping in the Kaltschmidt conspiracies, was acquitted.

Kaltschmidt was found guilty on all three counts and sentenced to four years imprisonment, with a fine of \$20,000. The Government has the right of collecting the fines at any time it can secure judgments if the prisoners swear themselves out without payment after their maximum sentences.

Sentences were imposed on the following basis: Two years and \$10,000 fine under the first count, namely of war on Canada; one year and \$5000 each under the second and third counts, namely of the plots on the Port Huron tunnel and Detroit Screw Works respectively.

Sentences imposed upon the other defendants follow: Fritz Neef, brother-in-law of Kaltschmidt, guilty on second and third counts, two years and \$10,000.

Mrs. Ida Neef, Kaltschmidt's sister, guilty on first and third counts, three years and \$15,000.

Carl Schmidt and his wife, Marie, daughter of Franz Respa, each guilty on first count, two years and \$10,000 each.

Judge Arthur J. Tuttle charged the jury on Friday morning. He made it clear that the only charge was that of conspiracy, and that if "the minds of the parties meet understandingly in a common purpose to commit a crime," a conspiracy exists. He overruled the point of the defense, under the first count of the indictment, which charges war against Canada, by ruling that the plot to destroy bridges and buildings in Canada constituted a military enterprise.

Judge Tuttle also overruled the technical defense under the other two counts, which charge a plot to interrupt interstate commerce by the destruction of the Port Huron tunnel and the Detroit Screw Works.

"War Program" Objected to

Methodist Suspended for Refusing Support of Bishop's Patriotic Plans

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The specific charge on which Dr. E. P. Ryland, district superintendent of the Los Angeles district of the Methodist Episcopal church, was summarily removed from office by Bishop Adna R. Leonard recently, was that of refusing to support the bishop's war program for the coming spring. This program includes a series of addresses by Bishop Leonard and others in support of the United States and the Administration of President Wilson.

Announcement of Dr. Ryland's removal was made by the bishop to 250 Methodist clergymen attending a meeting of the Ministerial Association in the First Methodist Church.

Dr. Ryland, whose home is in Hollywood, says that he is opposed to all war. He believes that the church is in great error in actively supporting any kind of war propaganda. He says that he could not conscientiously support the bishop's "war program" and therefore thought it was just to the church and the bishop that he be asked to quit his office. Dr. Ryland has received many ecclesiastical honors in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal church, North, and was elevated from a pastorate to the superintendency of the great Los Angeles district two years ago by Bishop Leonard himself. He was formerly pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Hollywood Methodist Church.

Suspect Arrested

Charles Ilg Charged With Seditious Operations in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another enemy alien alleged to have been implicated in incendiary bomb plots to destroy sugar and munitions steamships and start water-front fires was arrested by federal agents here on Friday. The prisoner gave his name as Charles Ilg and said his home was in Richmond Hill. He is believed to have been an associate of Franz von Rintelen, German agent in the United States, who has been indicted for placing an incendiary bomb on a British steamship. According to the federal authorities, Ilg was an agent of Karl Schimmel, a lawyer who was convicted of fraud in practicing law illegally in this city, now reported to be either in Germany or Mexico. It is charged that in 1915 Ilg advertised in Brooklyn papers offering German reservists work and, after careful investigation as to their devotion to Germany, sent them to the office of Schimmel, where they were supplied with bombs.

Von Rintelen Reindicted

New Charge Brought Against the German Prisoner

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the arraignment of Franz von Rintelen, German agent and former Berlin banker, in the Federal Court on Friday, it was disclosed that a federal grand jury indicted him last month on a charge of placing an incendiary bomb on the British steamship Kirk Oswald at this port before the United States

entered the war. He pleaded not guilty on this charge and trial was set for Jan. 7.

Von Rintelen is already serving prison sentences resulting, first, from his conviction of attempting to foment strikes through the agency of Labor's National Peace Council, and second, from his plea of guilty of trying to obtain a foreign passport under the guise of an American citizen. The sentences aggregate two years.

With Von Rintelen were indicted Karl Schmidt and Charles von Kleist, the disposition of whose cases on Friday was the same as that of von Rintelen.

These two Germans, former members of the crew of a German liner, were brought here from the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, where they are serving terms for conspiring to secrete bombs on ocean-going vessels. They also pleaded not guilty on the new indictments.

German Food Traffic Revealed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Important documents said to reveal an extensive food traffic between the United States and Germany, through Sweden, were seized by federal agents in Brooklyn on Friday when they raided the apartments of Gustav A. Meyers, a purchasing agent for certain German firms, and arrested him as an enemy alien.

According to Government agents some of the seized papers showed that Meyers had shipped to Germany foodstuffs valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars and that he had been in communication with Germany as recently as a week ago. Bankbooks showing deposits of \$12,000 in his credit also are said to have been found.

NAHANT RAILWAY MAY QUIT BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—Mainly because cheaper jitney bus lines have won away much of its patronage, the Nahant & Lynn Street Railway has served notice on the selectmen of Nahant that it will reduce its service to its charter requirements, 12 cars each 24 hours, after Jan. 1, and will consider abandoning operation entirely unless relief is granted.

According to Clifford Coburn, president of the line, the jitney cars have been providing competition for two or three years. Ten jitney licenses between Central Square, Lynn, and the terminal of the Nahant line, have been granted by the Nahant selectmen. These cars make the trip for 10 cents, while the street railway charges 14 cents. Of this amount the Nahant & Lynn receives only 8 cents, the Bay State Street Railway taking the first fare of 6 cents for the distance from Central Square to the Nahant line.

Mr. Coburn said that the town of Nahant has permitted the jitney cars to operate in the summer at the time of heaviest traffic, and now, in winter, to start their trips a few minutes ahead of the street cars, and consequently take many of its patrons. "We are willing to play fair if the town plays fair," said Mr. Coburn. "If there is to be no money in operating, we are going to quit."

PLEA FOR HIGHER TEACHERS' SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One of the urgent pleas in the present drive for national patriotism is the injunction to maintain the standards of training in the public schools in order that the young people may be properly prepared for satisfactory citizenship after the war. "It will be impossible to maintain this ideal unless substantial salaries are offered to teachers to offset the effects of other demands," declared Isaac O. Winslow, superintendent of Providence public schools, in a statement to the special salary committee of the City Council.

"Unless the attraction of higher salaries can be provided, the standards of excellence in the teaching force must rapidly decline," he continued. "The tendency has already become very perceptible. As a rule the most capable and desirable of the members of the classes of high school graduates find immediate opportunities in other callings more attractive than the prospect of several years of further training and waiting for the compensation that the schools are offering."

PEACE SETTLEMENT PLANS MINIMIZED

Any peace settlement reached between Russia and Germany through the present negotiations would not be a lasting one, because those in power in Russia do not represent the masses, declared Thomas W. Pelham, who recently returned to Boston from Russia, before the Export Round Table at the Boston City Club Friday night.

"I am of the opinion that the present government will not last," said Mr. Pelham. "I believe that a more stable organization will follow; that Russia will ultimately emerge from the present political disturbances and, with her undeveloped resources organized and developed by outside capital, this country will rise to its proper level as a great nation." He did not believe that Russia would default any of its financial obligations. Walter F. Wyman, honorary president of the Export Managers' Club of New York, who presided, spoke on the "Enemy Trading List."

BUREAU CHIEF RENOMINATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rear Admiral Griffin was nominated by President Wilson on Friday to succeed himself as chief of the Navy's Bureau of Steam Engineering. Ordinarily the bureau chiefs do not succeed themselves.

PLANS MADE FOR MUSICAL COLONY

Pittsfield, Mass., Estate to Contain Also a Housing Scheme and a Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Work has been started here on a series of philanthropic projects, to include a musical colony, a housing scheme for workmen, and a playground, which embody a number of original features. The work is being carried out for Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge of New York and Pittsfield, under the immediate direction and planning of Warren H. Manning, landscape designer, of North Billerica, Mass. Mrs. Coolidge has given up to her projects her summer estate of about 30 acres, on West Street. The musical colony property is owned by her son.

It is Mrs. Coolidge's idea to employ her money along lines that will bring benefit to many, and with this in view she divides her philanthropy between music and the more prosaic needs of everyday life. Her intention is to encourage the organization known as the Berkshire Quartet, a little group of musicians which established itself in Pittsfield two years ago, and make of it a nucleus of musical development.

The site chosen for this purpose is high on the side of South Mountain, near the small lake which Longfellow, when he lived in Pittsfield, named the "Tear of Heaven." Plans have been prepared for the erection of four summer cottages for the members of the quartet, a recital hall seating several hundred persons, a practice room, and an apartment for Mrs. Coolidge's occupancy. Here, it is hoped, music lovers will gather in a unique summer musical colony.

Just as interesting, from another standpoint, is Mrs. Coolidge's plan of providing attractive homes for workmen at a minimum cost, in which she is carrying out certain ideas of Mr. Manning, who for years has given study to the subject. The intention is to have the workmen build his own house under competent direction, thus saving the cost of labor which, Mr. Manning says, ordinarily is about two-thirds the cost of the structure.

Close at hand is the site of the playground, which will be ready next summer. In its entirety it will cover about six acres and will include a running track, baseball field, tennis courts, basketball ground, and a wading pool. A director will be in charge, probably employed by the city. This area is on and near land that has great natural beauty and many plants and trees uncommon throughout much of the State.

Another plan which Mrs. Coolidge intends to carry out is the opening of a street, for the most part through her own property, to connect with the parkway about Onota Lake. This in itself will be a costly improvement. Last summer she gave up part of her estate to war gardens for those who were willing to cultivate them, and about 300, each with one-eighth of an acre under cultivation, were maintained.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—Apropos of Victor Adler's recent admission at the Social Democratic conference in Vienna of Austria's responsibility for the war, the Freie Zeitung has reproduced a striking passage from an article contributed by Herr Zenker, a German-National Reichsrat deputy, to the Vienna organ Die Waage on July 25, 1914. The article was headed "The Dice Have Been Thrown," and the passage quoted ran as follows:

"We have set forth our attitude toward the great Southern Slav problem and its effect on our monarchy too often to need further recourse to theories in this grave hour. Today we are still of the same opinion as we have been for years; namely, that this fatal conflict, whose consequences it is impossible to foresee, might easily have been avoided by a conscientious and far-seeing national policy for the whole monarchy, and by a foreign policy more consonant with the actual

national interests. Everything reactionary and anti-national in the Kingdom was at work, however, sharpening the conflict with the little neighboring State (Serbia), and generating animosity in every breast: there was the great agrarianism represented by the feudal nobility, which by an over-bearing, provocative custom-war threatened the cattle-rearing population of Serbia with economic ruin; there was the Magyar oligarchy, directed, as ever, entirely by the national aristocracy, which rendered impossible a constitutional and national pacification of the Serbo-Croatian population of our monarchy; there was the all-powerful clericalism which continuously poured oil on the fire because it hoped that by the advance into the Balkans of an Austria that had fallen completely into its power schism would be driven back, finally, there was militarism which, in accordance with its nature, worked for a decision by force, and opposed every reasonable solution."

BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR

Dec. 22, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra; Sylvain Noack, soloist.

Dec. 23, Evening, Symphony Hall—"The Messiah," by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 24, Evening, Symphony Hall—Second "Messiah" concert by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 28, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Dec. 29, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Dec. 29, Evening, Steinert Hall—Concert for the benefit of Russian relief funds.

Dec. 30, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—John McCormack, tenor.

Dec. 30, Evening, Symphony Hall—Concert for benefit of Jewish women's war service fund.

Jan. 3, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Emilio de Gogorza, baritone.

Jan. 3, Evening, Jordan Hall—American String Quartet, assisted by Heinrich Gebhard, pianist.

Jan. 3, Evening, Tremont Temple—Adamowski Trio and Miss Elvira Leveroni, contralto.

Jan. 4, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Jan. 5, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Mischa Levitzki, pianist.

Jan. 5, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Jan. 6, Evening, Symphony Hall—Mischa Levitzki, pianist.

Jan. 8, Evening, Jordan Hall—Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, pianists.

Jan. 8, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Miss Rosalie Miller, soprano.

Jan. 11, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Miss Dai Buell, pianist.

Jan. 12, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Jacques Thibaud, violinist.

NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

Sunday

Dr. James J. Walsh, "What is Progress?" Ford Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Mme. Aino Malmberg, "Big Wars and Little Nations," Temple Israel, 8 p. m.

Dr. James J. Walsh, "Does Man Progress?" Concord, Town Hall, 3:30 p. m.

Harry Ward, "The War and Reconstruction," Temple Ohabei Shalom, 7:30 p. m.

Harry Ward, "Social Duties in War Time," Colonial Theater, Brockton, 4 p. m.

Wednesday

Leo Wiener, "The General Character of Russian Literature," Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

H. Charles Woods, "War and Diplomacy in the Balkans," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 5 p. m.

Saturday

H. Charles Woods, "War and Diplomacy in the Balkans," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 5 p. m.

FINLAND IS PROMISED 40,000 TONS OF GRAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration and the War Trade Board has granted permission for the shipment of about 40,000 tons of corn and oats to Finland by way of Sweden upon evidence that thousands of the Finnish people are starving.

An agent of the War Trade Board will be sent into Finland from Sweden to investigate conditions and make certain that Germany will not benefit by the shipments from the United States.

Dr. Kaarle Ignatius, Special Commissioner of Finland, already has arranged for transportation, which will require about 10 ships. He will get the oats and corn as rapidly as the cargoes can be loaded.

MUSIC

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Karl Muck, conductor; Sylvain Noack, soloist; ninth program of thirty-seventh season, Dec. 21, 1917. The program: Cherubini, overture to opera-ballet, "Anacréon"; Chausson, "Poème" for violin and orchestra, op. 25 (first time at these concerts); Saint-Saëns, "Havaneise" for violin and orchestra, op. 33 (first time at these concerts); Beethoven, symphony in F major, No. 6, "Pastoral," op. 68.

While the Bostonians of today, unlike the Athenians of old, spend their time, some of them, in other ways than to tell or to hear some new thing, nevertheless, those who gather at the Symphony concerts dearly love to consider a novelty that the soloist of the day may bring before them. Last week Mr. McCormack succeeded in convincing his hearers that he had something very much worth while in the exacting and broadly sweeping recitative and aria from Beethoven's oratorio, "Christ on the Mount of Olives." This week Mr. Noack comes with two "first-time" numbers, one of which, the Chausson "Poème," proved to be a most welcome addition to the repertory of pieces for violin and orchestra.

The music of the temperate Cherubini sounds strangely impersonal in these days. Does the personal equation become of more and more moment as we advance further into the thick and tangled woods of modern music? The Chausson "Poème" immediately following would seem to point an affirmative answer. The music of Cherubini might conceivably have been written by Mozart, Haydn, Gluck, Giordani or some other contemporary. The music of Chausson can in no wise be attributed to César Franck, Debussy, Ravel or any other modern French writer.

Mr. Noack has quite evidently been spending his time since he last appeared as soloist with the orchestra in perfecting his tone. Warm, pure and clear, flexible and pliant, it has begun to take on that certain disembodied quality which marks the artist. His technique also has gained in inclusiveness and precision. His numbers were therefore beautifully played, but each lacked something which riper years, after study and experience, will unfailingly bring. The Chausson piece has a subtle melancholy, a poetic quality of thought which demands more in the player than tone merely, and the "Havaneise" begs for a feeling for rhythm, a plea which was heard by Mr. Neumann at the kettle-drums. Mr. Noack's enterprise in bringing forth these works new to Boston indicates a commendable desire for progress.

There remains the sixth symphony of Beethoven. Conductor and men attacked this with freshness and avidity after its two-year rest on the shelf. The result was a transcendent performance. Unless the quality of the execution be such as to hold the interest, there is likely to arise the complaint that Beethoven lingered too long by the brook. This could not be the case yesterday. The precision of the strings was remarkable and the wood-wind never showed to greater advantage.

All in all this was a concert to gladden the heart. Strong in its contrasts, interesting in its novelties, stimulating in its reviving of old favorites, it offered at the same time pleasing recreation and substantial pabulum. Can we reasonably ask more of our musical entertainment?

Boston Music Notes

The Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, will give its annual performance of "The Messiah" in Symphony Hall on the evening of Sunday Dec. 23, at 7:30 o'clock. It will be repeated on the following evening. The soloists are to be Marie Stoddart, soprano; Alma Beck, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor, and Henri Scott, bass. The organist is to be H. G. Tucker.

The soloist for the next pair of symphony concerts, Dec. 28 and 29, will be Mme. Nellie Melba and the program is to be as follows:

Brahms, overture, "Tragic," op. 81; Mozart, (a) recitative, "Solitudine Amiche," and aria, "Zeffiretti Lusinghieri," from "Idomeneo," (b) canzona, "Voi che sapete," Act II, Scene 3, of "Le Nozze di Figaro"; Sibelius, "The Swan of Tuonela"; legend from the Finnish folk-epic, "Kalevala"; Debussy, recitative and

aria of Lila, from "L'Enfant Prodigue"; Tchaikowsky, symphony No. 4, in F minor, op. 36.

John McCormack will sing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 30, and announces that he will give the entire proceeds of the concert to the Red Cross.

Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, will give a recital in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, will appear with the American String Quartet in Jordan Hall on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 3. Debussy's sonata for violin and piano is announced for its first presentation in Boston.

The postponement is announced of the second piano recital by Mischa Levitzki, scheduled for Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 5.

The program of the violinist, Jascha Heifetz, who will appear for the first time in Boston on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 6, in Symphony Hall, will comprise the seventeenth sonata in D major by Handel, Wieniawski's concerto in D minor, Bach's chaconne, and transcriptions of short pieces by Chopin and Beethoven, and the twenty-fourth caprice of Paganini.

Guy Maier and Lee Pattison will give a second recital for two pianos in Jordan Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Rosalie Miller will give a song recital on the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 9, in Jordan Hall. Carl Lamson will be her accompanist.

Miss Dai Buell, pianist, will play a program of unfamiliar pieces at her recital in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 11.

Jacques Thibaud, the French violinist who has been much admired on his infrequent appearances in Boston, will give a recital on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 12, in Jordan Hall.

Mme. Louise Homer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch will share the program in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 13.

The second of the series of choral concerts arranged for this season with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Muck and the chorus which Stephen Townsend is rehearsing will be on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 22, when the second symphony of Gustav Mahler will be rendered. The third concert of the series will take place on March 26, when Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion will be the program.

The usual Sunday noon organ recital, South Congregational Society (Dr. Hale's church), corner Exeter and Newbury streets, will be merged with the morning service, commencing at 11 o'clock. Mr. Marion Green of New York will be the special soloist and will assist the choir in the program, prepared under the direction of William E. Zeuch, organist.

The library of the New England Conservatory of Music has received through the courtesy of the Harvard College library a large collection of programs of the Mendelssohn Quintet Club of Boston, the pioneer organization to give chamber music concerts throughout the United States. The Mendelssohn programs, which contain especially valuable data to illustrate the history of music in the middle Nineteenth Century, run from 1850, the second year of the organization's existence, down to 1873. They give practically complete records of the concerts in Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown and other home auditoria, of the first concerts in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington which gave the quintet a national celebrity and a few of those presented in the Middle West after the Civil War. The story of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club was entertainingly told in 1899 in a book, "The Recollections of an Old Musician," by Thomas Ryan of Boston, who was managing member of the organization during its 49 years of existence. The program of this famous quintet have been added to an

already extensive collection of programs of historic interest on which the conservatory librarian, Miss Mary Alden Thayer, has been working for some time past. The department is well supplied with programs of major concerns of the Boston Symphony, Cecilia, Apollo and other musical organizations. A complete file is included of the student concerts and recitals of recent years and by appealing to alumni of the conservatory for help Miss Thayer is gradually filling in gaps in the series undertaken in the earlier days of the institution whose first concert was given in the spring of 1867.

THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Something new in motion pictures will soon be offered to the public by W. W. Hodgkinson, whose views on the needs of the film industry were described recently in these columns. Mr. Hodgkinson announces that he will put out films in a new and much improved form.

The new picture will be twice as wide as the present picture is high and its height will be equal to its present width. In them the actors will stand out in stereoscopic relief, an effect which inventors have been trying to achieve for a long time.

The new pictures are taken sideways on the standard film ribbon and are to be projected just twice as large as the present pictures appear in the film. In making the "Motion Picture Plus," Mr. Hodgkinson's name for the new picture, the actors move on a stage nearly twice as wide as that now used, giving all the effect of the stage of a legitimate theater, and giving full advantage to the settings now used. In addition, it is claimed that the actors can come into the picture naturally instead of jumping into it suddenly or delaying action by confusing cut backs.

Mr. Hodgkinson says the new process is to the old as the open wall is to the window. It will be manufactured first by the companies releasing through the new Hodgkinson organization, the first picture being a Paralta play with Miss Beatie Barriselle as star. Any manufacturer who can meet the Hodgkinson standard of quality may make the larger pictures by the Hodgkinson process as a by-product of the standard film, but these pictures will be shown only in theaters working with the Hodgkinson organization.

"Intolerance" Coming Dec. 31

The David W. Griffith photo-spectacle, "Intolerance," is to be shown at the Globe Theater beginning on the evening of Dec. 31 and continuing indefinitely with two performances daily. This will be the first presentation of this film in Boston. It has been shown in all parts of the United States except New England since it was exhibited in New York City a year ago.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

The elections of the Radcliffe College freshman class have resulted as follows: Grace Cobb of Rosindale, president; Marion Harris of Boston, vice-president; Catharine Cole of Cambridge, secretary; and Henrietta Worrell of Dorchester, treasurer. The trials for the class song leader will take place after the holidays. The tree wool club, started for those Radcliffe students who could not afford to buy wool to knit for the soldiers, now has a fund of \$134, the result of candy sales, donations, and the sale of old magazines and newspapers. The Radcliffe students have now taken their belongings and taken various trains homeward.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

Two Courses Exactly Alike

Burton Holmes

Friday Eve's at 8.15

Saturday Mat's at 2.30

AUSTRALIA, Jan. 4 & 5

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS, Jan. 18 & 19

NEW ZEALAND, Jan. 11 & 12

JAPAN IN 1917, Jan. 25 & 26

ALASKA TODAY, Feb. 1 & 2

SALE COURSE TICKETS: \$4, \$3 and \$2.50

Wednesday, Dec. 26

SYMPHONY HALL

Handel and Haydn Society

EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Conductor

H. G. TUCKER, Organist

Chorus of Society—Orchestra—Organist

THE MESSIAH

Two Performances

SUNDAY, DEC. 23, 7.30

Soprano, MARIE STODDART

Alto, ALMA BECK

Tenor, REED MILLER

Bass, HENRI SCOTT

MONDAY, DEC. 24, 7.30

Soprano, MARIE STODDART

Alto, ALMA BECK

Tenor, REED MILLER

Bass, HENRI SCOTT

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00 on Sale

BIG PROBLEMS FACE EDUCATION BOARD

Review by Dr. Arthur C. Perry
Jr., of Situation in New York,
Where Governing Body Is
Reduced to Seven Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—On Jan. 2, 1918,
a new Board of Education, consisting
of seven members appointed by Judge
John P. Hyland, elected Mayor of New
York in the recent political overturn
which gave the city government over
to Tammany Hall, will assume the ad-
ministration of the largest municipal
public school organization in the
United States.

Declaring this to be the most dra-
matic situation which the schools of
this city have confronted in two de-
cades, and an event charged with
great interest and far-reaching possi-
bilities, a group of public school prin-
ciples has issued a resumé of the sub-
ject, written by Dr. Arthur C. Perry
Jr., district superintendent of schools.
This discussion of the school problem
and the important effect the new board
will exert upon it is being circulated
in a manner calculated to formulate
public opinion before Judge Hyland
has selected the personnel of the board.

With the best of personnel, Dr.
Perry says, the new board can succeed
only by the exercise of a rigid inde-
pendence that eliminates interference
in the performance of its duties, by
devotion to the larger problems of the
department and scrupulous non-inter-
ference with the expert body, and by
the development of such leadership
as shall rally the enthusiastic vitaliz-
ing support of the great teaching
body to the common service.

Dr. Perry points out the board's
grave responsibility and wonderful
opportunity. Inheriting an organiza-
tion with all the excellencies and the
defects inherent in a complex and al-
ways evolving social organism, it will
be in a position to create a school
organization de novo; at least, it will
have the opportunity to remodel the
schools in keeping with the progres-
sive ideas which it is expected to
bring to the situation.

In 1898 the school systems of many
political units were brought together
under the Consolidation Act. Important
issues were at stake and complex
problems were presented to the
educational authorities. Changes
scarcely less sweeping may be in-
volved in the operation of the new
law, Dr. Perry believes; the signifi-
cance of the situation is probably not
fully realized even by the city's pro-
fessional body, much less by its laymen.

"Among teachers and other citizens
like, this should be a period of vitaliz-
ing constructive discussion," says
Dr. Perry, "a time for taking stock
of merits and faults and of available
forces, a time for crystallizing public
and professional opinion. It is to be
assumed that it will be the ambition
of the new board to give the people a
better public school organization than
they have ever had before, and that it
will seek and accept all the light
which may be shed upon its problems.
Every school should feel the obligation
to contribute. The opinions of
no one individual can be rated as in-
fallible or complete, but in the com-
mon interest the opinions of all ought
to be brought forth.

"The present discussion is sub-
mitted by one whose background is a
quarter-century of service in the De-
partment of Education. The attempt
has been made to evaluate the temper
of both the public and the teaching
and supervising force. The case is
stated with frankness, without emo-
tional fervor, and with an avoidance
of personalities. It is of primary im-
portance that the faults of the school
system be brought into the open, but
there is no need to waste time in at-
tempts to fix responsibility for their
existence. It suffices to state the
problem as it actually confronts the
incoming administration and, with
forward look, to advance suggestions
for handling it.

"The essential function of the
Board of Education is to render a
maximum of effective service to the
children of the city. Two main sources
of difficulty are inherent. In the first
place, the service rendered is of such
vital concern to the people of the
city, not alone to those whose children
attend the public schools, but to all
citizens as well, that it must con-
stantly be subjected to all sorts of
scrutiny. In the second place, the
service can be rendered only through
the medium of a teaching and super-
vising corps. The incoming board
faces, on the part of both the public and
the teaching staff, the phenomenon of
importance only as it is significant of
real defects in the educational organ-
ism; but the first constructive duty of
the new board must be to apprehend
it and to analyze it.

"As to the unrest on the part of the
teaching and supervising force, the
fact must be faced that there is prac-
tically no city-wide esprit de corps.
There is a wholesome loyalty to many
individual schools that reflects the in-
spiration of a strong principal. The
majority of the teachers have a sound
professional attitude toward their
work. But the devotion of teachers to
their pupils is in response to the dic-
tates of conscience rather than to any
following of leadership.

"Several factors have brought this
about. Teachers have a cynical atti-
tude as regards the administration of
the schools. There is no enthusiasm
for their immediate employers, the
Board of Education. Their feeling is
widespread that they must protect
themselves against unfriendly admin-
istration, that their employers have
little interest in their welfare, and
that to gain ordinary consideration
they are obliged to use the pressure
of legislative enactment or public
opinion.

"One fact will illustrate. The sal-
aries of the men principals of elemen-
tary schools, in spite of the increased
work involved, and in spite of the
acknowledged heavy depreciation of
the dollar, have not been increased in
18 years. Such a statement must seem
incredible to the average business
man, for it would probably be difficult
to parallel it in any industrial, com-
mercial or professional organization
in the country. Yet this is the fact,
and no board of education has volun-
tarily recognized it or made any seri-
ous attempt to deal with it. This is
but a single instance, and not all
instances, by any means, concern
salaries.

"Teachers have a skeptical attitude
as to recognition of professional merit.
They endorse the civil service idea in
theory, but have little confidence in
the methods of the Board of Examin-
ers. Eligible lists for higher positions
so far vary from common knowledge
as to relative merit that teachers fall
back upon the rather uninspiring
maxim that virtue is its own reward.
The teachers see cases of faithful
service and unusual ability overruled
by meticulous tests. They note solemn
official rulings by the Board of Examin-
ers that a teacher is unqualified to
do work that he has already been
doing with official recognition and ap-
proval.

"Teachers feel, too, that much of the
supervision of their work is of a hy-
percritical rather than of a construc-
tive nature. They feel that in many
cases originality and initiative are less
desired than conformity with particu-
lar crochets of official supervision.
It is no reason to deny intention to
foster this spirit among teachers and
supervisors; the fact is that there is
abroad an attitude of subservience on
the part of many and of disgust on the
part of others because often sycoph-
ancy seems to be rewarded. In sheer
pity, one sometimes wishes that a law
might be enacted compelling 'band
wagons' to carry destination signs in
plain sight, so that those scrambling
to get aboard might avoid accident.

"This, then, is the fact: Criticism
of the schools from without; criticism
of administration from within. There
is no reason to be pessimistic, for
after all is said, there is much excel-
lent teaching and much faithful work
being done in the schools, and there is
much good intention on the part of
supervising and examining officials.
But it can all be vastly improved, and
herein lies the great opportunity of
the incoming Board of Education."

GERMAN AUXILIARY SERVICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)
—The Auxiliary Service Act in Ger-
many which became law last year is
about to be extended and made more
stringent. The committee appointed
by the Reichstag to supervise its work-
ing has approved a scheme brought
forward for that purpose, on the
ground that the system of registration
so far in force will not suffice in the
long run to meet the demand for labor
obtained under the act. In future
district authorities will be enabled to
compel all male Germans, and all male
Austrians and Hungarians resident in
Germany, over 17 years of age to re-
port themselves, always provided, of
course that they are not serving in
the army or navy, or being held in
reserve for either service. It will
also be made possible to require those
liable to Auxiliary Service to appear
in person before a local tribunal, and
to submit to a medical examination;
while if they change their place of
work they will be required to notify
the authorities of the fact within
three days, giving full particulars as
to their new post. Failure to comply
with the new regulations will be pun-
ishable with imprisonment up to six
months, or with a fine not exceeding
10,000 marks.

GERMAN LAND QUESTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)
—The Socialist Welt am Montag has
seized an opportunity provided by an
article in the anti-Semitic Hammer,
to refute the argument that Germany
must perform acquire fresh territory
in order to accommodate and feed her
surplus population. For the German
people, ran the article in question, the
acquisition of fresh settlement land is
a vital question; for Russia the loss of
a few thinly-peopled provinces is im-
material. The German people is no
longer able to feed its children from
the soil it inhabits. Herr Roderich,
commented the Welt am Montag, would
really do well not to write on matters
of which he knows nothing. Not only
is it untrue that Germany has too many
inhabitants, but she has too few. Proof:
the million or so laborers who came to
us from abroad every year before the
outbreak of war, while German emi-
gration has been practically nil for
decades. It is therefore pure nonsense
to write that the German people can
no longer feed its children from the
soil it inhabits. And as for "settlement
land": if the great estates of the coun-
try were at last divided up, millions
more people would be able to make a
living out of agriculture.

FARMS FOR MEN BACK FROM WAR

International Project to Assist
Disabled Naval and Military
Officers—Funds Are Asked
For Training Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—An international
"back to the land" movement which
shall re-populate the English-speaking
countries with trained farmers who
have fought for freedom was described
to a representative of The Christian
Science Monitor by C. Lewis Hind of
London, representative in America of
the Imperial Association for Assisting
Disabled Naval and Military Officers.
Mr. Hind is raising funds in America
for the support of the association's
project of establishing a training farm
for disabled officers. He is delivering
lectures in different parts of the coun-
try, and is keenly interested in a
"Pageant of Freedom," also for the
benefit of the back-to-the-land plan, to
be given in New York next spring.

Mr. Hind told how the association's
work in the beginning aimed only to
give immediate relief to returning offi-
cers who needed it, and how gradually
the opportunities stretching out before
the organization widened, until now
its aims were international, affecting
all the English-speaking peoples. The
plan, he said, was of special interest
in America, where it was beginning to
be realized that the importance of food
production is not always taken into
proper account in discussions of the
food problem.

The association's chief idea is based
on the necessity of providing for the
returning officers, who are not capable
of performing ordinary work, some
occupation which will not only keep
them employed, but which will also
confer upon them a maximum of bene-
fit. A life out in the open is consid-
ered essential for these men, and for
that reason the association foresaw a
great increase in the desire of men to
get out on farms, and to own home-
steads. It was realized that the soldier
who has been accustomed to un-
trammelled movement will not show
a taste for the desk, the factory, or any
work confining him indoors. He will
therefore look to the country places
to provide him with work.

The association also realized, ac-
cording to Mr. Hind, that there were
thousands of acres of unused land,
both in England and in America; hun-
dreds of farms and orchards allowed
to deteriorate because of the general
movement of men toward cities, and
because of the requirements of the
war. The record achieved by England,
at least, and probably by America as
well, with regard to the extent to
which land is cultivated, does not com-
pare well with what is accomplished
along the same line in Germany. Mr.
Hind quoted figures given out by the
British Ministry of Agriculture, show-
ing that Germany grows eight pounds
sterling to the acre to Great Britain's
four pounds. Germany produces to the
acre nearly twice as much corn as
England does, five times as many po-
tatoes, and nearly twice the quantity
of milk.

The reason for this, Mr. Hind said,
was that Germany cultivates her land
on all the latest agricultural methods.
England and America had been so rich
and prodigal, he thought, that they
had rather neglected their agriculture.
Now he was finding on all sides,
among the Americans with whom he
was discussing the association's plan,
an increasing interest in agriculture,
problems, and a growing realization
that these problems must be met with
all possible skill if the English-speak-
ing peoples were to be fully equipped
to feed themselves for the rest of the
war and after, as Mr. Hind said they
must do.

The work of the association would
accomplish more than the mere exten-
sion of help to soldiers. While assist-
ing them in their individual process
of reconstruction, the training farm
would fit them for agricultural work
in any of the great English-speaking
nations. This farm would be equipped
with complete and latest methods of
agriculture, and instruction in the
theoretical and practical use of these
would be augmented by an exchange
of agricultural professors, enabling
the English soldiers to learn methods
and requirements of farming in lands
overseas. At the end of their course
they would be trained for farm ser-
vice in any English-speaking land
they might choose. And the mingling
of men so trained among Americans
would, Mr. Hind thought, be an ad-
ditional bond between the two leading
branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

After this training, a training which
Mr. Hind pointed out would fill them
with new hope, an effort will be made
to place the men upon homesteads,
each man eventually to possess his
own. The process of his becoming an
owner will, however, be one of

"FLORIDA TRIPS"
FROM BOSTON
\$22.00 One Round \$39.00
TO JACKSONVILLE
\$27.00 Way Trip \$48.00
Regular service is being maintained. Best
way to travel South in comfort at low fares,
with best service. One way round trip
to principal points, including meals and
stateroom accommodation on steamer. All
fares subject to War Tax. It will be to your
advantage to consult us about your trip South.
MERCHANTS & MINERS TRANS. CO.
Ticket Office 288 W. 4th St., Boston, Mass.
Phone: North Hill 6100.
W. P. TURNER, Gen. Pass. Agent

AUSTRALIA
HONOLULU, HAWAII, NEW ZEALAND
Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the
PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS of the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
For full information apply to
322 Washington St., Boston, or to General
Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

growth. First he will serve on an
other's farm, as an employee, at a
regular wage. He will then become
a farm renter and after the lapse of
sufficient time he will become a hold-
er, and not until then will the associa-
tion loan him the money with which
to buy a place.

Mr. Hind says that the Canadian
Government has already announced
a scheme for providing farms of 150
acres for settlers, with a provision of
a capital of \$2000 to be repaid at 5
per cent in 15 years. The Canadian
Government will act through the as-
sociation. Australia is offering
special facilities to the association's
men and New Zealand has arranged
to repurchase many large estates and
to finance the settlers.

In America a growing interest is
expressed in the plan. Mr. Hind is
receiving cooperation from certain
railroad presidents and agricultural
county agents. The railroads are in-
terested in developing idle land lying
along their tracks. The county agents
are striving to encourage agriculture
in their districts. Arrangements have
been made to place three men in Vir-
ginia. The plan has also found favor
in the Federal Department of Agri-
culture.

The basic need is, according to
Mr. Hind, the training farm in Eng-
land, to raise money for which is the
purpose of Mr. Hind's mission. It is
hoped that a similar training farm
will be founded in America, so that
soldiers disabled from the army in
the old and in the new world can at
once start in on their "back to the
land" career, with the certain pros-
pect of, in a few years' time, owning
homesteads.

HOOVER MAY MEET WITH GRAIN GROWERS

FARGO, N. D.—Herbert Hoover,
United States Food Administrator, has
signified his intention of accepting a
place on the program of the nineteenth
annual convention of the Tri-State
Grain Growers Association, which will
be held in Fargo, on Jan. 15 to 19.
This organization is representative of
the agrarian interests of Minnesota,
South Dakota and North Dakota.

C. B. Waldron of Fargo, president
of the association, in making an-
nouncement of the program for the
gathering, listed among the speakers
Sir Roderick McKenzie, secretary and
treasurer of the Canadian Council of
Agriculture; E. G. Quamme of St.
Paul, Minn., president of the St. Paul
Federal Farm Land Loan Bank; Dr.
E. F. Ladd, president of the North
Dakota Agricultural College, and
Lynn Frazier, Governor of North Da-
kota.

MR. MCCORMICK ON BOHEMIA SITUATION

Congressman Quotes Communi-
cation Describing Conditions
Under Which Nation Has Suf-
fered at Hands of Hapsburgs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A letter writ-
ten by Congressman Medill McCorm-
ick of Chicago, as a result of his
recent visit to Europe, to J. F. Stepien,
president of the American State Bank
of Chicago, is being used for purposes
of publicity by the Slav Press Bureau,
with a view of showing the martyrdom
which the Czech nation has had to
undergo and is indeed still under-
going at the hands of the Hapsburgs.

"The situation of Bohemia," writes
Mr. McCormick, "differs from that of
Poland in that it has neither been
wasted by contending armies nor re-
divided. The Bohemian press is even
more closely monitored than the Vien-
nese press. The printing of national
music was prohibited. There were
wholesale arrests and the slightest
provocation, and it may be
fair to say that the political executions
have numbered between two and three
thousand. I quote from a private
communication which was sent me in
answer to a request for information:
"The number of civilians officially
admitted to have been executed for
political offenses in Bohemia during
the first 18 months of war was 1200,
and this is certainly only a part of
the truth. Meanwhile thousands of
intellectuals were placed in intern-
ment camps and subjected to every
kind of privation; the mortality has
been very great. In the Austrian Par-
liament the Czech National Socialist
deputy Strbny has given a terrible
account of the treatment of interned
victims—among them women, girls
and old men, who were sent off often
in chains, and who were usually
crowded together in filthy cattle
trucks. In one case 43 persons were
killed on the road by a Magyar militia
detachment. In the Styrian camp of
Talerhof many were beaten and even
tortured. For the first three days and
nights in October all sexes and ages
were camped in the open without any
kind of accommodation. The horrors
of Talerhof throw the camp of Wit-
tenberg into the shade.

"A few individual cases may be

added. An interned journalist made a
speech in camp in honor of the quin-
centenary of John Huss' execution. For
this he was tried for high treason and
sentenced to 14 years' hard labor.
The sole witness against him was a
Pole who had an imperfect knowl-
edge of Czech, had twice been sen-
tenced as a swindler, and admitted
having offered himself as a spy to
foreign governments.

"A girl in Brunn enclosed in a
letter to her uncle a copy of the
Russian proclamation to the Austrian
nationalities given to her by a wounded
soldier in the hospital. For this the
girl was sentenced to execution. The
uncle copied the proclamation into his
notebook and read it aloud to a friend,
whom he allowed to make a copy for
himself, after promising not to hand it
on further. For this the uncle was
sentenced to die. His friend, breaking
his pledge, made three copies. Of these
the first was given to the director of a
Brunn institution, who was sentenced
to death for possessing it, and the
others to two other friends, who were
sentenced to five and three years re-
spectively. And so the hunt went on,
until this single copy brought in 39
victims, including six sentences of op-
erational punishment and 91 years of im-
prisonment.

"These are but isolated examples
of the justice meted out by Austria to
the Czechs, and serve to explain why
the nation is solid and unshakable in
its demands for national independence
and unity with its Slovak brethren.
Even the most Austrophile of its lead-
ers, the Socialist Smeral, declared only
last month that 'the deplorable policy
of these three years of war, its arro-
gance and injustice, have cut so deep
into the people that to the vast major-
ity of the Czechs the Czech State ap-
pears as the only way out of an in-
tolerable chaos."

"If the policy of Emperor Charles
represented a sincere desire on his
part to reconcile Czechs to their union
with Austria-Hungary by the conces-
sion of liberalism and nationalism, his
purpose has been thwarted in its ex-
ecution by his servants. The Austrian
Prime Minister has announced in favor
of dualism. Imprisoned Czech mem-
bers of the Reichsrath who were par-
doned and liberated by the Emperor's
orders are excluded from taking their
seats by order of the president of the
Chamber, and the Government's plans
for 'recognition of the rights of na-
tionalities' provide for local national
self-government on such a scale that
if it is carried out the Czecheslovak,
instead of being united in a single na-
tional state, will be racially and ad-
ministratively broken up by the estab-
lishment of local German and Hun-
garian governments, so that Slovakia,
Moravia and Bohemia will look like a
political ethnological checker-board."

WAR IS COINING TRUE AMERICANS

Italian Weekly, the Citizen, of
New York, Says the Conflict
Is the Real Melting Pot and
a Blessing to America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Under the head-
ing "The Real American Melting Pot,"
The Citizen, an Italian weekly of this
city, prints the following:

"Until now, the schools, where
children of all immigrants and Ameri-
cans meet together under the same
roof and under equal methods of edu-
cation, have been the recognized offi-
cial and popular Americanization pot.

"No other country in the world has
ever had to contend with such an
amalgamation of races and creeds as
has the United States, and the effect
of the American school system is cer-
tainly to be commended in most re-
spects, save for a certain lack of
general discipline toward superiors
and parents alike. The result has
been the making of well meaning but
rather vociferous and too independent
American youths. Adding to this fact
an enormous influx of adult immi-
grants from all lands, the superfi-
ciality of American sentiment and
life had become late more and more
violent and dangerous.

"The unexpected only could have
brought about sincere patriotism and
real harmony in the gigantic American
melting pot. In all times war has
been the greatest equalizer, changing
or reversing entire structures of civi-
lization dating from centuries back.
The present conflict is not an excep-
tion and it is bound to prove to be the
greatest factor in directing the future
course of humanity and in effacing
past differences and prejudices.

"War appears then, to a great de-
gree, quite a blessing for America,
when you consider the consequent
practical and moral Americanization
of one hundred million people, bound
to act and think for a common pur-
pose: fighting for their country, for a
permanent peace and human civiliza-
tion and for their most cherished
ideals of a liberty loving and inde-
pendent people.

"The present war will 'coin' real
Americans faster than any other proc-
ess and will eliminate once forever
the ingenuous thought that peace can
be the result of pious wishes and not
the commandment of superior moral
forces."

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

(Telephone 7000 Murray Hill)

Thirty-fifth Street

Several Thousand Pairs of Women's Balta Evening Slippers

in a variety of the wanted leathers, as
well as metal brocades in several color
combinations, will be placed on sale Mon-
day at the clearance prices of

\$2.75 to \$5.75 per pair.

In some styles the quantities are limited,
but there is a wide range of choice in the
smaller sizes.

(Women's Shoes, Second Floor)

Gift Articles

at greatly reduced prices include
Silverware, Novelty Jewelry,
Fancy Hand Bags and Stationery,
Imported Novelties (Fancy Needle-
work Department) and Men's
Slippers.

SPECIAL VALUES are also offered in
Women's and Misses' Furs, House Gowns,
Sweaters, Scarfs and Caps; Toilet Articles,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Men's
Furnishings.

A Sale of Silk Hosiery

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

will afford an opportunity on Monday for
the last-minute shopper to buy desirable
gifts at special prices.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

Black only; all silk:

Medium weight . . . per pair \$1.25
Heavier weight . . . per pair 1.55

Black or white, with silk-plated tops and
soles; very durable quality,
per pair . . . \$1.85

Black, white, gray or teinte de chair;
all silk, in openwork pattern,
per pair . . . \$2.85

Black or white; all silk; with inserted lace
instep . . . per pair \$3.25

MEN'S SILK HALF-HOSE (black only)
with lisle tops and soles,
per pair . . . 60c

With lisle soles . . . per pair \$1.10

Also

Silk-plated Half-hose, in striped effects,
per pair . . . 90c

LECTURES ON ART
BY DR. BORENIUSFinnish Professor Is Hermione
Lecturer at Alexandra Col-
lege for GirlsBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Hermione course of lectures at the Alexandra College for Girls was recently given by Prof. Dr. Tancrède Borenius, a Finnlander, who, speaking in excellent English, held the close attention of his large audience throughout the four lectures which form the course. Hermione, Duchess of Leinster, took a constant and most helpful interest in the welfare of the Alexandra College, and as a memorial to one who had done so much for it, these lectures, called by her name, were established. This is the year of the coming of age of the scheme, and graceful reference was made by the chairman on the occasion of the first lecture during the course recently given, to the many eminent persons in the art world who, through those years, have instructed the audiences on various phases of art. Dr. Borenius, choosing for his subject the transitional period in French art from the classicists, as represented chiefly by Poussin and his school, to the romanticists, as exemplified in Delacroix and Gercault, and giving many examples on the screen of the works of the various painters touched upon in his four lectures, displayed a deep knowledge of his subject.

In his opening lecture Dr. Borenius gave a brief, but most interesting, sketch of the general position in the French school of painting during the eighteenth century, in retrospect going also over the very much earlier efforts up to the seventeenth century. Of Nicholas Poussin (1594-1665) the lecturer spoke, as the founder of the classic tradition of the French school, describing him as one of the world's greatest designers, a painter who endeavored to realize an ideal of the utmost purity and severity of style. So great was Poussin's influence, that in later French painting is to be found a seemingly constant recurrence of the tradition created by him.

Having surveyed Poussin's early work while on his first visit to Rome, Dr. Borenius showed, by many charming examples, how at that time Poussin was greatly influenced by Titian, Domenichino, and the antique. The artist, after returning to Paris for some years, founded an atelier which was attended by large numbers of rising artists, of whom over 400 have left names in the history of art. Once more in Rome, Poussin found in the work of Raphael the ideal for which he was seeking. This second visit was the period of Poussin's best achievement and in the world-known picture of "Polyphemus" he has left his great masterpiece.

The second lecture entitled "The Rococo" was introduced by a swift survey of French art during the time of Louis XIV, which the lecturer described as having for its keynote a cold and heavy splendor, and as illustrating this view he instanced the decoration of Versailles. Possibly from this very heaviness sprang, through a revulsion of taste, the period of rococo. This name, derived from the French word *rocaille* describing the various fantasies of rock arrangements in the gardens of Versailles, seems to suit its purpose well. The style, noted for its freedom and irregularity, does away with symmetry and over-weighted magnificence. Substituting graceful lightness and exquisite charm for the pompousness and grave dignity of Louis XIV's time, the rococo for a short period appeared supreme. There were, Dr. Borenius pointed out, two distinct phases in the rococo—the first and true rococo, as found in the reign of Louis XV, and the similar style, with much of the dexterous and seductive playfulness eliminated, as found in the period of Louis XVI—the latter period marking the transition to the neo-classical school which, between 1780 and 1790, came so prominently into vogue. Watteau, the founder and dominant figure (1684-1721), of the rococo school, has left many charming works, but that which the lecturer chiefly lingered over is the famous picture in the Louvre, "Embarking for the Island of Cythra," Boucher, Fragonard, Chardin, Greuze, a noteworthy quartette, naturally were touched upon, but the limit of time was against Dr. Borenius giving a fuller appreciation of the artists and the period.

On the occasion of the third lecture, Dr. Borenius, referring to the neo-classical movement, touched briefly on the artist, Joseph Marie Vien, a name important in art, as from his studio that there issued the youthful David destined to destroy the giant rococo, but not without a long warfare. J. L. David 1748-1826, at an early period of his career, found himself influenced to some degree by the very style—that of Boucher and Fragonard—which fate had fore-ordained he should destroy. Having won the Prix de Rome, his stay in Italy quite converted David to neo-classicism, but as the typical example of his permanent style the lecturer threw on the screen a reproduction of the picture in the Louvre, exhibited in 1785—"The Oath of the Horatii." David, who painted many classic subjects had a strange habit of representing his fighting Romans quite in the nude, with the sole exception that each massive warrior wore a large helmet, which led to some was asking David "Why the helmet?" and the great artist's reply—"To show that the soldiers are Roman"—David took a considerable part in the politics of his day in France, and came into close relations with Napoleon for whom he painted many pictures and portraits. Touching very shortly on Pinthou, whom the lecturer designated as a very great artist, though a belated exponent of

the style of the rococo, he passed on to David's principal pupil, J. D. Ingres (1780-1867). Ingres was, far more than David, in harmony with the tradition of Poussin, a point the lecturer emphasized by showing a number of the pictures of Ingres, pointing out with great skill the many cases of resemblance between the works of the older painter and Ingres.

The concluding lecture of the course brought Dr. Borenius to the period of the romanticists. This term, used originally to cover a variety of converts in the French schools during the first half of the nineteenth century, came eventually to be more particularly applied to a group of painters whose artistic aims may be briefly described, in the words of the lecturer, as pictorialness of effect, freedom of handling, and richness of atmosphere, a group which was for years in open conflict with the school of painting headed by Ingres. Gercault, the founder and originator of the romanticist movement, was succeeded as leader of the movement by his great friend Eugene Delacroix, who by his talent and his tenacity in championing the movement, ranks as the central figure of the romanticist school. Delacroix, however, although in a sense the father of modern colorism cannot be ranked as a really great or profoundly interesting artist. The lecturer then proceeded to call attention to the striking work of Honoré Daumier, a younger contemporary of Delacroix, whom he described as in intimate sympathy with the tendencies of the romanticist movement, although not usually classed as a romanticist. Daumier, for a considerable period, was best known as a lithographer and political cartoonist, and it was only in recent years that his importance as a painter had been fully realized.

The Warden of the college having thanked Dr. Borenius in the name of the audience for his four delightful lectures, and having proposed that the lectures should be printed, the lecturer, acknowledging the compliment, said if the enjoyment of the audience had been but half what his had been in preparing and delivering the lectures, he was more than repaid for any trouble that preparation had put him to.

FRENCH EXPLORATION
IN CENTRAL AFRICABy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The meetings of the geographical society in Paris are always interesting and instructive, and the first of the winter season, which has just taken place, was especially so. Among those who were present was M. Gourd, president of the French Chamber of Commerce in New York, who made a most agreeable statement concerning the evolution of American sentiment with regard to France and its evident consequences.

M. Charles Lallemand, the president of the society, then gave an absorbing address upon the extensive travels accomplished by Commandant Tilho in Central Africa, where he had labored for five years with great distinction. Being commandant of Borkou, this distinguished officer was ordered to establish a barrage against the Senegal in front of the Tchad territory, in order to prevent them from going to the assistance of the Germans in the Cameroons. In order to fulfill his task he kept up a constant activity on the borders of the Libyan Desert, sometimes pursuing the recalcitrants and at others guaranteeing, by his presence, the fidelity of the natives. But to accomplish these duties with the full amount of success it was necessary to possess a clear map of the country, and at the time that Commandant Tilho began his operations there was no such thing in existence. Therefore, while fulfilling his military duties, Commandant Tilho set himself to make good the deficiency.

The map prepared by the officer embraces a territory of some 1800 kilometers in length, and includes Borkou, Tibesti, and Eoued, and thus the last big blank in the map of Africa is filled up. "He was authorized to return to France last April, and came back by way of Egypt and the Nile, passing through some unexplored parts of Darfour. "Once upon a time," said M. Lallemand, "the Geographical Society awarded its chief gold medal to the German traveler, Nachtigal, on account of his explorations in Tibesti, which were very slight and fragmentary indeed in comparison with what has been accomplished by our compatriot. Therefore, the travels of Commandant Tilho must receive our attention when we come again to award our highest honors."

SWISS COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—On the authority of the well-known geologist, Prof. Albert Heim of Zurich, the coal deposits of Switzerland are so insignificant that they will never be an economic factor. The anthracite deposits in the canton of Valais, Professor Heim states, are the most important, and will yield material for local use for a few years longer, although the working of the said deposits have repeatedly led to financial failure. The only district where the mining of coal might, perhaps, assume any economic importance was that of Porrentruy, in the Jura. It was possible, but not certain, this expert says, that at a depth of about 1000 meters, there might be a layer of coal of some magnitude which stretched toward the south, so that it could possibly be found again at Berne some 2000 meters deep. The temperature at that depth, however, Professor Heim explains, is about 70 degrees R. At present, boring experiments are being made in the neighborhood of Porrentruy. The coal supplies which have been found so far are very limited, some of the deposits having already given out. Most of them were so-called "pockets." The quality of the coal found is very inferior, and the enterprises have more often than not ended in failure.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Robert Perkins Bass of Peterboro, N.

H., who has joined the Shipping Board staff at Washington, and will work in the department dealing with labor, was Governor of the Granite State from 1911 to 1913, having been elected as the candidate of the Progressive Party, at a time when that organization, under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt, was polling not a few votes and winning some state and congressional elections. Mr. Bass is a gentleman farmer and owner of urban properties who, following the crusade led by Winston Churchill and other reformers, threw himself heartily into the fight to rescue the government of New Hampshire from its subservience to railway interests that had made Concord one of their centers of political influence. The choice of Mr. Bass for the candidacy of the Progressive Party, in 1911, was based on the record he made in the State Legislature from 1907 to 1908. New Hampshire owes him much also for his aid in organizing and supporting a state forestry association that has put limits to the exploitation of the timber wealth of the State by the lumber-cutting corporations, and that has aided the Federal Government in its creation of forest reserves in the White Mountains.

William Allen Gaston, who is to serve as chairman of the war efficiency department of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety, is president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. He has been the financial backer and adviser of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts for many years, as well as its candidate for the governorship in two elections, also Massachusetts' representative on the Democratic National Committee. The work of the newly created department is to recruit and place labor. Mr. Gaston is a lawyer by profession, and was trained for that calling at the Harvard Law School, having previously graduated from Harvard College. He has served on the university's board of overseers, and been director of many of the leading charitable organizations of Boston.

Francis Joseph Heney, armed with unlimited power conferred by the United States Congress on agents of the Food Conservation Commission, is now probing into conditions of the purchase, sale, and distribution of meat and other food supplies by the leading packing houses of Chicago. He has started the nation by his first disclosures implicating Boston and New England capitalists, of high social position, as acting in collusion with the Chicago corporations to pay excessive dividends out of profits derived from conditions giving monopoly control. He first made his national reputation as a foe of graft and corrupt politics as they once flourished in San Francisco. Mr. Heney is a New York-born, University of California-trained lawyer, who, after living in Arizona and combining law with business in a fashion to make him successful enough to be Attorney-General of the State, as a reward for civic service in fighting for justice to settlers with defective land-titles rights, found his way to San Francisco. Former Attorney-General P. C. Knox enlisted him in the federal service for battle against land manipulators in Oregon, and he did the job so well that he not only protected the Government's rights but exposed state politicians, and ended the senatorial career at Washington of a prominent citizen of the State. Returning to San Francisco, Mr. Heney was retained to fight against corrupt railway, and street railway companies and their political henchmen in high office. He is a tenacious and battle-loving foe, and, with the unlimited authority now at his back, will probably go far before he gets through with the job he is now on.

Prof. Charles Edward Lucke of Columbia University, New York City, is carrying on, at that institution, the national naval school for men who are specializing in the use of gas engines such as are used on submarine chasers. He has several hundred men under his charge. Professor Lucke, a native New Yorker, and a graduate of the city college, has been head of the department of mechanical engineering at Columbia University since 1904. His standing in this branch of the engineering profession is high, as shown by the range of his membership in learned societies, and the popularity of his technical works dealing with thermodynamics and gas engines.

Mr. William Martin Murphy represented the S. Patrick's Division of Dublin from 1885 till 1892. He was president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce from 1912 till 1913, and is chairman of the Dublin United Tramways Company, and a director of the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland. He has carried out several railway and electric lighting and tramway undertakings in Great Britain, and has constructed railways on the Gold Coast. In 1905 Mr. Murphy founded the Irish Independent, a half-penny morning paper, and he was

chairman of the committee of the Irish International Exhibition held in Dublin in 1907. He took a prominent part in opposing the strikes in Dublin in 1913.

SWISS REFORMED
PASTORS' GREETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—No official greetings passed between the authorities of the Reformed Church in Switzerland and Germany on the occasion of the quarter-centenary of the Reformation, but a number of Reformed pastors and university professors in Switzerland, including Pastor Bolliger of Zurich and Professor Paul Wernle of Basle, forwarded privately to the Protestants of Germany a "brotherly greeting," containing expressions of gratitude for the many noble thinkers that country has produced, and of confidence that she will ever struggle on toward truth and knowledge, liberty and justice.

This message has been answered officially by Dr. D. Voigts in the name of the Commission, and that of the Commission for the united Reformed churches in Germany. Under the pressure, he writes in part, of the terrible war that is stirring our country to its inmost depths, in our fight against a world of enemies, the most painful experience of all is that we see ourselves cut off, in the midst of an intellectual campaign waged against us by almost the entire world, from breathing the atmosphere of truth, indispensable to existence. Well nigh defenseless against the forces of hatred and calumny unloosed against us, we are nevertheless loath to fall back upon the unassailable right of what Luther calls a "good and well-informed conscience." In these circumstances, however, we rejoice the more at receiving a greeting from brethren allied to us in speech and faith, which, in view of the work and blessing of the Reformation, gives noble and beneficent expression to a just appreciation of our nation, our history, and our labor, and again opens up a pleasant prospect of future intercourse in the struggle of the nations for intellectual and spiritual possessions. Dr. Voigts concludes by remarking that originally the proposal that all the churches of the Reformation should celebrate the quarter-centenary together was greeted with enthusiasm in Switzerland, and, expresses the hope that the day will yet come when they are able to do so.

FILMS FOR GERMAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—According to the Kommunale Praxid, the German Committee for the improvement of moving pictures is endeavoring to form a picture theater league of German municipalities, which will be known as the picture theater league. Its formation is considered to be assured, and its object will be to form records for use in schools, the films being acquired and lent out purely for educational purposes. The league will confine itself to procuring films already made, but hopes, if possible, to arrange, in conjunction with representatives of the film industry, to secure new ones by forming an educational film company with a large capital. Such a company, however, it is pointed out, could undertake to make no objectionable films only if assured of an adequate and permanent market. Their contribution would be fixed at the rate of a single contribution of one penny per head of the population, to be followed by a regular contribution of one-half penny per head, the sum thus provided forming a sufficient guarantee for the initiation of the enterprise. The town council of Frankfurt-on-M. has been interested in the movement for some time past, and proposes to recognize the accession of new girls between the ages of 16 and 18. The pay will commence at from 20s. to 21s. per week. Plans have been made to provide these girls with instruction in various educational subjects with the object of preventing any interruption in the education they might otherwise be obtaining, and to fit them for remunerative employment on the expiration of their service with the department. There are still a number of vacancies and application may be made to any employment exchange.

SUGAR DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Food is engaged in completing the arrangements for the registration clearing house in connection with the sugar distribution scheme. This department, which will be situated in South Kensington, will employ some 100 persons who will be chiefly drawn from girls between the ages of 16 and 18. The pay will commence at from 20s. to 21s. per week. Plans have been made to provide these girls with instruction in various educational subjects with the object of preventing any interruption in the education they might otherwise be obtaining, and to fit them for remunerative employment on the expiration of their service with the department. There are still a number of vacancies and application may be made to any employment exchange.

VALUABLE WORK OF
NAVAL AIR SERVICEAchievements of Important British
Arm on Western Front
Set Forth in Detail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—What have British naval airmen actually done to retaliate against the German raiders who have struck at London and the coast towns of Britain? The bald reports issued from the Admiralty convey very little of the tangible results. Even the totting up of the aggregate number of raids and of tons of explosives dropped over a certain period does not convey the real significance of the aerial activity over the enemy's lines.

These raids over occupied German territory, it should be understood, are the special work of the naval air service. Many of them are directed against enemy aerodromes, with the direct object of clearing the sky of enemy aircraft. They are "swoops" on the bases or nests of the Gothas. An illustration of their effectiveness was given at the end of September. Fifteen Gothas were drawn up ready for flight, in the aerodrome of St. Denis, Westfem. They were bound, there is little doubt, for London and the east coast. British naval airmen bombed the formation as it lay on the ground. They obtained a direct hit and Londoners that night slept in peace. Nor was that all. Not only were the "birds" destroyed, their nest was so damaged that some days must have been occupied in repairing it. Indeed, it is possible that the enemy raiders set out from another base on the following nights.

Does the man in the street realize that during one month alone 38 raids were carried out by the Naval Air Service on enemy aerodromes, which received no less than 50 tons of explosives? British airmen paid their respects to St. Denis, Westfem on six occasions, 10 times they visited Thor-out, and in the same months 10 other aerodromes were each bombed from two to four times. They not only dropped bombs; very often they flew down to low levels and peppered the personnel of the aerodromes with machine-gun fire.

Civilians at home are not the only people benefited by these raids. The British army in Flanders is helped materially. Fewer enemy machines are able to keep in the air, and reduced observation means reduced preparation. That is shown by the reports from Sir Douglas Haig, which speak of deterioration in the enemy artillery and of lack of observation. The two offensives combined—that against "nests" and that against enemy birds on the wing—have proved extremely profitable.

But the Royal Naval Air Service does not confine its bombs to enemy aerodromes. It sprinkles them freely and with proved results over German railheads, dumps, camps and stores. The enemy's communications are therefore disintegrated. During the month under notice no fewer than 10 important termini were bombed 30 times in separate raids. Ten times these blows fell on Bruges. Four times the docks and works at Ostend and Zebrugge were bombed. Altogether about 30 tons of explosives have been dropped in these expeditions against the enemy's military works and concentrations.

This evidence shows that British naval airmen have maintained a ceaseless activity not only against the enemy's air service, but against his land service in distant No Man's Land. The worst thing that can happen to an army in the field is to have its lines of communication cut. In former wars the cutting of the enemy's lines of communication was done by outflanking movements of very mobile troops. The solidifying of the front in France and Flanders, before the British were able to assert their superiority over the enemy, has prevented them from using the older method. They therefore use the mobile force, the most mobile force they have, if not to cut the German lines of communication, at least to hamper movement on them as much as possible.

It must be remembered that this work is not confined to the naval air service alone. They seem to pay most

BY OTHER EDITORS

Educating United States Soldiers

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—If the enlarged army of the United States is to keep the high rank of its smaller predecessor in respect to literacy some effective way of educating the men now in service must be found. Before the war, army regulations provided that applicants for first enlistment must be "able to speak, read and write the English language." Thus the regular army was, practically speaking, an entirely literate body. The draft laws have not considered inability to read and write as sufficient cause for exemption, and as a result many men, chiefly foreigners, are now in the army who can not read or write English. There are thousands of others with only a rudimentary knowledge of English and of American history and tradition. If an army of the highest efficiency is to be developed these men must be educated as well as trained. A start in this direction has been made. Soldiers so lacking in knowledge of English that difficulty is had in their general training are assembled at Ft. Harrison for instruction by an Indianapolis woman, who speaks to the men in their own tongue, teaching them patriotic American songs, explaining their meaning, and giving them other instruction in English and patriotism. This is a needed and worthy activity to which every encouragement should be given. Other things equal, the best army is the best educated army. Insufficient knowledge of English might cause a soldier to make a mistake costly to himself and comrades. Our situation is the result of liberal immigration laws. This experience has shown that we may have made a mistake in leaving the immigrant to his own spiritual and mental salvation. Now is the time to remedy the oversight, and there is no better place to start than the army.

FRANCE AND AMERICA
By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A very striking Franco-American ceremony has just taken place at Grenoble in the southern part of France, in the Dauphiné, the ancient French province which was annexed to the Crown in the days of Philippe VI in the Fourteenth Century, and which now comprises the departments of the Isere, Hautes-Alpes, and Drome. The occasion was the presentation to the United States Consul of a flag offered to the American army by the people of Dauphiné. General Brunet presided at the meeting, and read a letter from General Pershing in which he thanked the Dauphinois for an act which would serve to draw still closer the bonds that united France and America. M. Victor Cambon, engineer, next gave a discourse, pointed by abundant facts and figures, on American methods of work and the need of adapting the French public administrative institutions and their industrial and commercial processes to the necessities that would arise when the war was over. General Brunet made reference in emotional terms to some of the declarations of President Wilson, especially his "Vaincre ou se soumettre," and handed to the Consul the flag on which these words are embroidered—"Le Dauphiné, patrie de Bayard, le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche, l'armée américaine qui vient combattre en France pour la justice et la liberté. Vaincre ou se soumettre." The Consul made a speech in reply in which he said the intention of the United States was to fight to the end for the liberty of the world. Among those present at the ceremony were Mgr. Caillot, bishop of Grenoble, the representative of the Prefect, General Caré, the Protestant pastor, the English Consul, and various other persons of local and general importance.

Freight Cars and Delays
NEW YORK WORLD.—There are said to be 200,000 loaded freight cars in the yards of the railroad terminals around this city and on the sidings within a reachable distance therefrom. They are loaded with fuel-stuffs and coal and other commodities in urgent demand, some consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them when brought within reach. It is described as an unprecedented situation, and it doubtless is so in magnitude, but it is not so in kind. Nearly every fall season has brought upon the railroads the same experience in greater or less degree, and for years their managers have at least made a show of effort for correction, as in increased charges to consignees for the use of cars as private warehouses. The effectiveness of these efforts can be judged by what we now see consigned to allied European countries for which ship-room is lacking and the rest consigned to home consumption which is either unable to get within reach of these immense supplies or is slow in unloading them

FEEDING THE ARMY AT THE FRONT

Details Given of Measures Taken by British Authorities to Supply Their Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The country likes to be told things about the army, the circumstances of its brothers, sons, fathers and husbands, and now, in these days of the "Waacs," of its womenfolk at the front also. Largely it is the particular interest of the individual in his own particular friends and relatives, his own local regiment and so forth. It is equally interested in the domestic problems of these individuals in the mass, though it does not envisage mass problems so readily as individual problems. If a soldier writes home "grousing" more or less mildly about the food, his friends sympathize and understand, but they do not readily realize what that problem means to the authorities who have to deal with it in connection with millions of men.

When one stops to think about it, however, the feeding of well over five million men, distributed over a considerable area of the surface of the globe is no light undertaking. Take the supplying of the army with meat. In the past, an advancing army was followed wherever it went by herds of cattle, which were herded along from place to place and used when necessary. Obviously that is not a very practicable method for many reasons when nations go to war. It may be assumed, therefore, that some of the more general aspects of the methods by which this problem is surmounted today may be of interest when it is remembered that, in terms of the individual, the larger problem involves the lesser problem of the satisfactory feeding of the individual soldier. Moreover it is a problem, the successful solution of which contains within itself, an essential element of victory.

The troops in the trenches are allowed one pound of meat per day per man. Each soldier at the front, in addition, must carry one pound of meat in his kit. The army at home receives three-quarters of a pound per day per man. These quantities are supplied by the department responsible to the equivalent of a whole nation, and this achievement has meant a revolution in army methods in this respect. The South African war supplied a few hints for the coming Armageddon. Frozen meat was then used for the first time by the British army in the field. In recent years frozen meat has been increasingly used for civilian consumption in Britain. Indeed, 40 per cent of the meat used in the United Kingdom before the war was frozen meat imported from abroad, and the authorities had, therefore, at their disposal considerable trade experience in the importation of this food. Immediately the war began, the Board of Trade opened up negotiations with the firms importing meat from the Argentine for a supply of 15,000 tons per month. On the other side, the River Plate meat companies practically took the whole of the meat export trade of South America, and with them running contracts have been in operation for a long time. The importing work was eventually placed on a wider basis by the formation of a committee of the Board of Trade to import not only for the use of the British army, but also of the French and Italian governments and of the British civilian population.

To carry the immense quantities required the Government eventually had to requisition the whole of the insulated space of the shipping devoted to the frozen meat traffic. In this way 30,000 tons of meat are supplied every month to the British army and 25,000 to the armies of the Allies. The dominions have also assisted with the greatest willingness, over £40,000,000 worth of beef, mutton and lamb being imported from Australia and New Zealand up to a recent date. What about storage? Huge cold stores were erected at the base ports, and

there the imported meat is kept till it is required. Most of what the army requires is shipped direct to these base ports. The cost works out at about 8½d. per pound.

All the frozen meat the army uses, therefore, comes from abroad. Frozen meat, however, constitutes only 60 per cent of the meat issued to the troops at the front. Forty per cent consists of preserved meat of different sorts, of which each man carries one pound as part of his emergency ration and of which he is also allowed nine ounces per day, if fresh meat is not available. The emergency ration, therefore, includes one nominal pound of corned beef packed in a hermetically sealed oblong tin, and known as "bully beef." So long as the tin remains unbroken the bully beef is imperishable. Another preserved ration is a combination of nine ounces of meat and half a pound of potatoes and other vegetables cooked and packed in small round tins. Thirty firms in England manufacture this "meat and vegetable ration" as it is called. It is warmed up by heating in the tin or boiling in a camp kettle and makes a popular stew. Haricot beans cooked in sauce with the addition of a small amount of bacon, both commodities obtained through the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is another ration which was experimentally tested in March, 1916. Two months later it became part of the normal ration and many hundred thousand tins are sent out weekly.

What these rations mean from the point of view of the Army Contracts Department may be guessed at when it is realized that from the outbreak of the war to a recent date, the department has bought some 400,000,000 tins of preserved meat, and that 3,500,000 tins of preserved meat and meat and vegetable rations are sent out weekly to the troops in France. Something like 180,000 tons of preserved meat alone have been sent out to the troops, taking each tin at one pound in weight. In the light of these figures the public may realize something of the importance attached by the powers that be to the question of transport, and they also make quite clear the national duty of economizing in everything that is transported by sea or land, so that the maximum of shipping and railway engines and trucks, and even rails, sleepers and ballast, may be available for the direct purposes of the war.

MOONEY'S COUNSEL ALLEGES PERJURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An affidavit has been delivered to the federal commission investigating the nature of the prosecution of San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb outrage cases now in the courts here, declaring that certain important testimony given against the defendants was untrue, according to Edwin V. McKenzie, of counsel for the defense in these cases.

"The affidavit," said Mr. McKenzie, "was made by Mrs. Alice Kidwell, who was a witness before the grand jury which indicted Thomas J. Mooney and four other defendants, and states that her testimony and that of her daughter, Mrs. Estelle Smith, who was an important witness for the prosecution, was not true. Mrs. Kidwell asserts in the affidavit that her daughter, Mrs. Smith, told her that she had been offered \$1000 to appear as a witness against the defendants. Other important admissions were also made in the affidavit," said Mr. McKenzie.

ARKANSAS GRAIN SHIPMENTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Although Arkansas is not rated a grain producing state nor Little Rock a grain center, yet statistics on freight shipments show that last month 368,000 bushels of grain were handled here, as compared with 218,000 bushels in November, 1916. All of the grain came from Arkansas. This city has eight elevators, a flour mill, and nine mills that grind meal and feed.

SCHOOL PUPILS AID FOOD SAVING

California Civic Leaguers of San Francisco Encourage High School Students to Take Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The women who direct the activities of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League are encouraging pupils in the city high schools to take part in food conservation and to learn how to select a "balanced meal" by offering prizes for the best poster and for the best five menus taken from the war rations chart issued by the Center. The Center purposes to use both the poster and the menus in publicity work on food conservation.

The poster design is to display prominently the slogan, "Remember, Food Is Ammunition," and to remind students that in selecting their noonday luncheons at the school cafeterias they should use the war rations chart, and to apply the maxims of "Cafeteria Patriotism"—"A Clean Plate" (or eat what you buy), and "Less Sugar" (less candy and ice cream). The posters are to be drawn by students in the high schools, and may express any or all of these mottoes.

The menu prizes will be for the most attractive war rations menus suitable for school cafeteria luncheons, and proposing the most acceptable meal under certain rules, to cost not more than 20 cents.

Every boy and girl in the high schools is urged to compete for these prizes the competition being designed by the Center as a means of spreading knowledge of food conservation.

SWITZERLAND AND THE WAR IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
BERNE, Switzerland.—As the Austro-German campaign in Italy develops, the Swiss press is showing an increasing disposition to examine its possible bearing on the situation of Switzerland herself.

Papers like the Neue Zürcher Nachrichten, and the Berner Tagblatt, either wholly or partially under German control, have not hesitated to exclaim with the latter that "a breath of relief ran through German Switzerland at the news of the Italian disaster," and to welcome the Austro-German offensive on the ground that it has removed once for all the danger upon the existence of which they have always insisted—of an attempt on the part of the Entente to break through the south and west on Swiss territory. The Neue Zürcher Zeitung, as well as French-Swiss organs, has rebuked its contemporaries for utterances of this kind, however, and even the Germanophile Bund has observed that if Italy becomes one of the chief theaters of war, the difficulties of Switzerland's position will be greatly

increased. Even now, it points out, she is feeling the difference in her exports of coal and iron from Germany and of provisions from France. Meanwhile the comments of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, perhaps the most representative of all Swiss papers, are extremely grave. We do not know, it writes at the conclusion of an article in appreciation of the steadfastness and courage shown by the Italians during the war, what time may have in store for us. At any rate our situation is such as to call for the utmost watchfulness. We ardently pray that days of bitterest trial may be spared us; but if that may not be, may they at least be borne with the same heroism which we witness today in a nation whom we number among our friends. The National Zeitung sounds a similar note, and its military correspondent puts forward the view that the Austro-German offensive has heightened the possibility of Switzerland's being dragged into the war. So far, he remarks, the Italian front has not been one of first importance, but with the participation of the leading nations of both belligerent groups in the struggle, which has now assumed the character of a trial of strength, the situation has changed. In the circumstances two possibilities present themselves. Either the German troops may penetrate so far west in Italy that Switzerland's roads and rails would become their most direct means of communication; or the struggle may prove indecisive, in which case the possession of Switzerland might turn the scale in favor of one side or the other. It is not likely, however, the writer considers, that at a critical moment, either side would seek to win any advantage by force; for the delay that Switzerland's resistance would impose would be fatal for the success of the scheme. Hence it is in the economic sphere that the Republic must look for, and guard against, any attempt to infringe her neutrality.

GRAIN CARGOES ON LAKES ARE RUSHED

Every Possible Effort Is Being Made to Transport Export Stocks by the Water Routes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CLEVELAND, O.—The world-wide scope of the war activities of the United States is nowhere better exemplified than by the efforts being made by the members of Chairman Julius Barnes, shipping board in New York, and his coadjutors in Cleveland and other lake port cities, in their endeavor to transfer every ton of grain from the great elevators in the Northwest to the granaries along the south shore of Lake Erie before winter shall have closed upon the Great Lakes.

On the lakes 200 or more of the largest and best bulk freighters are engaged in an effort to meet Chairman Barnes' desire that between Dec. 12 and the actual close of navigation 12,000,000 bushels of grain shall have been added to the storehouses at the foot of the lakes for trans-shipment to European ports and for domestic consumption.

To this end, the captain and crews of the big 600-footers, carrying from 200,000 to more than 450,000 bushels of grain each, are devoted exclusively to the grain-carrying trade. In order to carry on the work with as little delay as possible, the United States Government has arranged to use all the forces at its command to keep the channels of the connecting rivers, the ports at the head of Lake Superior, and the entrance to the "Soo" Canal open as long as possible. This particular part of the work has been designated to Harry Coublay of Cleveland. It is estimated that about 40 cargoes will be sufficient to com-

plete the work before the close of navigation. Insurance rates equal to 2 cents a bushel on the cargo, in addition to the regular rate, will be enforced after Dec. 22.

Transportation on the Great Lakes any time after Dec. 1 is a hazardous undertaking, and the usual thing is that nearly all cargo vessels are laid up before that time. The present year is regarded as an exceptional one by every one connected with the lake shipping, whether it be vessel building, or cargo carrying. No efforts will be spared, no personal discomfort reckoned, in making this final effort to add to the food supply of America's allies in these final days of Great Lakes transportation.

PRISONERS PAROLED TO WORK IN MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—Acting on a recommendation of the Board of Pardons, Governor Lindsey has issued conditional pardons to 35 short-term convicts in the New Mexico State Prison here, and the men have been released. Two motives prompted the action, the first being the overcrowded condition of the prison, where 500 prisoners are held in space designed to care for 350, and the second, an urgent demand for skilled men in the coal and other mines of the State.

Bullock's
Los Angeles

Now—For Your
Knitting Bag

—You can send to Bullock's for this new Japanese Wool Challis—an ideal fabric for kimono, knitting or shopping bags—(1 yard for a bag). High Oriental color effects in bold, vivid designs on navy, purple, green, red and white grounds. 27 in. wide—\$1.25 yard. When ordering by mail state dominating color desired.

Sakura Pongee
—The silk mothers love for Children's Dresses. A Japanese Natural Silk Pongee—and washable. 32 to 33 inches wide—at 75¢ a yard.

—Order by mail from Bullock's, Los Angeles, California
Parcel Post prepaid to points in California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

G. H. Summers
Specialists in
High Grade Plumbing Fixtures

We aim to render expert service in the selection of plumbing fixtures. You are cordially invited to visit our
Display Rooms at 122 East Ninth Street, Near Main
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Chappell
INC.

611 West 7th Street
7032 Hollywood Blvd.
LOS ANGELES

EXCEPTIONAL WOMEN'S APPAREL
Hats, Wraps, Furs, Gowns, Blouses, Lingerie

Attractive Interest
Bearing Accounts

Five Forms—one or more to suit your individual requirements.
Our Special Savings Account with checking privileges is ideal for tourists.
Write or call for complimentary map of Los Angeles and Southern California.

LOS ANGELES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
SOUTH AND SPRING STREETS
LOS ANGELES

Since 1862.

Desmond's

Men's
Boys'
And
Women's
Wear

UNIFORMS
for Army
Officers.

Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Monthly Style
Bulletin

Sent on
request

Wetherby-Kaiser Shoe Co.
800 BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Laird-Schober Shoes for Women
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

Smart
Footwear
for
Women
and Men

Gude's
6000 FOOTWEAR
137-139 S. Broadway
LOS ANGELES

CAPITOL FLOUR
A Home Product for Home Use

When you want a Good Pure Flour be sure and ask for
CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or
PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR

You Will Not Be Disappointed.
THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

Artistic Jewelers
500 South Broadway LOS ANGELES
P-5000

Krystal's
LADIES' TAILORS
638 South Broadway
Orpheum Theater Building
Tel. F 3005
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Flowers for Her
The Shop Beautiful—308 W. Sixth Street,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephone Edgew. 3028—F 3028
Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

INSURANCE SURETY BONDS
C. S. VAN BRUNDT
701 Citizens National Bank Building
Los Angeles, Cal.
Telephone—Main 5678. Home 60157.

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,000,000
Resources \$17,500,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$700,000

Furnish YOUR Home BETTER
—AT LESS COST—
at Barker Bros. Great Home-Furnishing Store!

—where you have the pick of the largest stock of Furniture and Home Furnishings under one roof in America;
—where you can supply EVERYTHING needed to COMPLETELY conduct the home;
—where you will find only the most RELIABLE sort of furnishings;
—where values mean that you secure the MOST for your money;
—where you are extended a SERVICE that is wonderfully helpful;
—where you may obtain ACCOMMODATING CREDIT terms to suit your requirements.

When you need furnishings of any kind, be sure you come to

Complete Home Furnishers
Barker Bros.
ESTABLISHED 1860

Broadway Between 7th and 8th Sts., LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles **VILLE DE PARIS** California
217-228 20 BROADWAY 213-228 20 HILL STREET

Philippine Undermuslins
Hand Embroidered

Lingerie as fine as the finest French but at a fraction of the cost. This new tropical industry, fostered by our own Uncle Sam, is worthy of all the support we can give it.

Philippine underwear comes in duty free, hence its lower price.

Will you write us about it. Our mail order bureau will give prompt attention.

This store is the Home of
Stein Bloch Clothes for men
in Los Angeles.

Stein Bloch Clothes

exemplify the right touch in clothes for street, formal and dress wear. Sixty years of knowing how has given them an insight into the apparel needs of the American gentlemen and this store carries a full line of their styles.

Alariss & Frank
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS
WOMEN'S & GIRLS' OUTFITTERS
207-211 S. SPRING ST.
LOS ANGELES

60 years of serving the public

INNES SHOE CO.
642 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES

The policy of this company is to conduct its business so that the Innes Shoe Co. will continue to be a recognized institution.

SHOES & HOSIERY FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

Holland-Warley Rug Company
RUGS
DRAPERIES
SPECIAL FURNITURE

821 S. Hill Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Pleasant Curtains from our material made free of charge.
Edgew. 285 A 2004

Westlake Chocolate Inn
654 So. Alvarado Street, LOS ANGELES

A truly refined place for refined people.

Superior Candies. Meals served daily.

—representing the
world's leading producers of musical instruments

Geo. J. Birkel Co. of Los Angeles is recognized as the foremost musical house of the Southwest—exclusive agents for

Steinway
Kurtzmann
La Farge and
other famous pianos

Conn Band
Instruments
Duo-Art and
Pianola Players

Geo. J. Birkel Co.
The Steinway House
446-448 South Broadway, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

We accept Liberty Bonds in payment on all musical instruments.

EMBROIDERING,
Knitting and Crocheting
Classes Daily

Four competent teachers are now at your service—their sole duties are to teach the new stitches in knitting, crocheting and embroidery. Even though you do not know the first thing about the work, you may learn just as well as anyone how to make those good-looking sweaters, socks for soldiers, slippers, etc.

It does not matter where you buy your material—instructions are free just the same. Classes daily, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4—Second Floor.

Arthur Letts
Broadway Department Store
LOS ANGELES

J. W. Robinson Co.
—Seventh and Grand—
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Shopping By Mail

This service of ours eliminates distances. No matter how far away from you are, your interests are looked after by our corps of trained shoppers and your directions are carried out to the letter.

Once you have tried this system of ours, you'll understand why so many people say: "It's the best mail order system I've ever tried." Send in your trial order. It will be to your advantage. We'll gladly submit samples.

Dry Goods

Fire Insurance
"WE INSURE LOS ANGELES"

W. ROSS CAMPBELL
Main 60
10025 Third Floor—631 S. Spring Street
LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE

A Business College Conducted on an Educational Basis

327 West 8th at Hill St.
(opposite Hamburger's)

D. S. PURDIE & F. E. PATTEN
MAIN 1841 F 3738

Florists
212 West Fourth Street
LOS ANGELES
Florists Telegraph Delivery

SOCIETY STATIONERY
SUPER QUALITY PRINTING
PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING

W. H. C. MARKER
A practical, durable, celluloid book marker for any book. Numerals do not erase nor wash off. Do not fasten to nor tear the edges. Price \$1.50. Set. Special sizes made to order.

W. H. C. MARKER COMPANY
1206 Melrose Avenue, LOS ANGELES

BUSINESS AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS PERFUNCTORY

Foreign Bonds Are Buoyant, Making Further Good Advances, but General List Moves Within Narrow Price Range

The general list of New York stocks was a shade higher than yesterday afternoon's closing in the first few minutes of today's session, but trading was perfunctory. Many traders will not be on the floor of the exchange again until next Wednesday morning on account of the holiday Tuesday. General Electric opened up a point and then sold off an eighth of a point. New York Central was rather heavy, and Reading was soft. Steel common fluctuated within a narrow range.

There was no change worth mentioning in the New York market late in the first half hour. Foreign bonds led by Anglo-French 5s had a strong tone. Marine preferred also grew strong.

Buoyancy in foreign bonds was the feature of the market. All of these issues made further sharp advances during the short session. Otherwise the market was almost stagnant. Prices fluctuated within a fractional range for the most part, and the closing showed small net changes.

New York total sales 178,600 shares; \$2,658,000 value. For the week, 2,613,000 shares; \$26,878,000 value.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Hornblower & Weeks are distributing a holiday bonus to employees equal to 15 per cent of salaries.

The Springfield Street Railway Company has filed with the register of deeds a mortgage for \$5,000,000 in favor of the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston, to secure a loan of that amount in 20-year gold bonds due Dec. 1, 1937.

In an appeal for conservation of gasoline the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce declares an average saving of 1 1/4 pints a day for each automobile and truck in use in the United States will insure enough gasoline for government needs during the coming year.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have notified Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of the cancellation of a contract for the remaining 800,000 rifles of the original contract calling for 1,800,000 rifles for Russia. Disrupted conditions in Russia are given as the cause. The Westinghouse plant now has a capacity of between 500,000 and 600,000 rifles per annum.

GULF STEAMSHIP'S TREASURY STRONG

On Dec. 31 the Gulf steamship concern will have in its treasury either in cash or in Liberty bonds a total that will not vary substantially from \$20,000,000. This amount is within \$5,000,000 of the par of its collateral trust bonds and its preferred stock. Or stated in terms of the \$14,963,400 common stock it is equal to more than \$130 a share.

It is figured by experts that since the property emerged from receivership in 1908 it has improved its position either in the form of bonds and notes retired, new tonnage constructed or cash or cash equivalents, by almost \$35,000,000.

In 1908 the preferred and common stock had little or no value, but figuring them at nothing, the \$35,000,000 improvement is equal to more than \$100 per share for the two issues of stock.

In this calculation of steamship value added, actual cost figures are taken with a deduction of 35 per cent for the average depreciation.

TOTAL OF LOANS TO THE FARMERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States farmers have received \$29,824,655 on 5 per cent long-time loans from the Government up to Dec. 1. Secretary McAdoo announces. The report of the Federal Farm Loan Board covering the operations of 12 federal land banks, shows the total loans approved by land banks is \$105,176,529. Loan applications to the federal land banks totaled \$219,760,740, but this was cut down by reductions and rejections to less than \$180,000,000.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and much colder tonight and Sunday; moderate north to east winds.

For Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; much colder. For Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; colder tonight with a cold wave.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 42.10 a. m. 42.12 noon 40

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 26 New Orleans 30
Buffalo 20 New York 34
Chicago 30 Philadelphia 42
Cincinnati 34 Pittsburgh 42
Cleveland 34 Portland, Me. 34
Des Moines 26 Portland, Ore. 34
Jacksonville 34 St. Louis 34
Kansas City 34 St. Paul 34
Nashville 34 Washington 34

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7:11 High water
Sun sets 4:31 5:34 a. m. 6:02 p. m.
Length of day 9:04 Moon sets 12:56 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:45 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4
Alaska Ju.	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4
Allis-Chalmers	68	68	68	68
Am Can.	34 3/4	34 3/4	34	34
Am Tel. & Tel.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
Am Can. P.	87	87 1/2	87	87 1/2
Am Car. Fy.	63	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Am Col. Oil.	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Am H. & L.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113 1/2
Am Int. Corp.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Lin. & P.	66	66	66	66
Am Loco.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Am Sugar P.	105	105	105	105
Am Tel. & Tel.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
Am Wr. P.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Anacostia	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Atchafalaya	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77 1/2
Atchafalaya P.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
Atchafalaya L.	81	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
Atchafalaya P.	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Bald Loco.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	41	41	40 1/2	41
B. & O. P.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Barrett Co.	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Beth Steel	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Beth Steel P.	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Beth Steel R.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Brook R. T.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Burns Bros.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111	111 1/2
Cal. & Ariz.	27	27	27	27
Cal. Petrol.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Can. Pacific	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Can. Leather	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Cer. de P.	27	27	27	27
Ches. & Ohio	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
CM & St. Paul	38	38	37 1/2	38
CM & St. P.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Chi. R. & P.	17	17	16 1/2	17
Chi. R. & P. W.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Chi. R. & P. W.	45	45	45	45
Chi. & N. W.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Chile Cop.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Chino Cop.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Col. S. 1st P.	45	45	45	45
Con. Gas	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Corn Prod.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Cruc. Steel	48	48	47 1/2	48
Cuban C. Sug.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cuban C. S. P.	76	76	76	76
Del. & Hud.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Denver P.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Domes. Min.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Elkhorn	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
Erie	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Erie 1st P.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
F. M. & S. P.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Gas W. & W.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gen. Electric	123	123 1/2	123	123 1/2
Gen. Motors	51	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
G. Motors P.	75	75	75	75
Granby Min.	67	67	67	67
Gr. Nor. Ore.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Gr. Nor. P.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Hartman Co.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Inspiration	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Int. Ag. Corp.	24	24	24	24
Int. Con. Cor.	6	6	6	6
Int. C. Cor. P.	41	41	41	41
Int. Mer. Mar.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
I. Mer. Mar. P.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Int. Paper	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Int. Paper S.	54	54	54	54
J. I. Case P.	75	75	75	75
Kan. C. S. P.	44	44	44	44
Kelley Tires	38	38	38	38
Kenneb. Cop.	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Lehigh Val.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Max Motor	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mex. Petrol.	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Miami	26	26	26	26
Middle St.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
M. & S. L. New	7	7	7	7
Mo. K. & T.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Mo. Pac. W.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo. Pac. W. P.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Nat. Biscuit	90	90	90	90
Nat. C. & C.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Nat. Lead	40	40	39 1/2	40
Nevada Con.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
N. Y. A. Brake	114	114	110 1/2	114
N. Y. Central	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
N. Y. N. & H.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N. W.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
O. Cities Gas	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Penna.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pere Marq.	13	13	13	13
Peoples Gas	36	36	36	36
Pullman	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Ray Con.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Repub. I. & S.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74	74 1/2
Rep. I. & S. P.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Rumely	10	10	10	10
Rumely P.	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Seab. A. L.	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
Sinclair Oil	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Sloss Shet.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
So. Pacific	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
So. Ry.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
So. Ry. P.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Studebaker	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Sup. Steel	36	36	36	36
Tenn. Cop.	12	12	12	12
Texas Co.	124	124	124	124
Union Pac.	104	104	103 1/2	104
Un. Alloy St.	35	35	35	35
United Fruit	110	110	110	110
U. S. Rubber	49	49	48 1/2	49
U. S. S. & R.	43	43	42 1/2	43
U. S. Steel	83 1/2	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
U. S. Steel P.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Utah Copper	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Wabash P.	37	37	37	37
Wabash P. B.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
West Union	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
Westinghouse	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
W. & L. E. St. P.	18	18 1/2	18	18 1/2

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Today, 967 barrels apples and 6737 boxes, 110 barrels cranberries, 3794 boxes oranges, 1068 boxes grapefruit, 784 boxes lemons, three crates pineapples, 22 barrels foreign grapes, 945 carriers grapes.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 12992 pgs, last year 2791 pgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices
Flour—Wood basis: Patents, \$10.40 @11.25; fancy jobbing, \$12.00; straight, \$10.25 @10.50; clears, \$10.00 @10.50; rye flour, \$9.70 @10; rye meal \$8.

Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$2.12; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$2.08; k. d. yellow \$2.06; yellow \$1.94. Oats—Transit ship 40 to 42 lbs. 84 1/2 @95; 38 to 40 lbs. 84 @94 1/2; 36 to 38 lbs. 83 1/2 @94; 34 to 36 lbs. 83 @94; No. 2 white oats, 84 @94 1/2; standard oats, 83 1/2 @94.

Commeal and Oatmeal (per 100 lbs.)—Bag meal, \$4.20 @4.25; cracked corn, \$4.25 @4.50; oatmeal, rolled, \$9.90; cut and ground, \$11.38.

Hay—No. 1 grade, \$26.50 @28.50; No. 2 grade \$23 @24; No. 3 grade, \$17 @19; straw \$15 @17.

Straw—Rye \$16 @16.50; oat, \$12 @13. Beans (per 100 pounds)—New York and Michigan fancy pea beans, \$14.25 @14.50; California small white, \$14 @14.25; yellow eye, \$14.25 @14.60; red kidney, \$14.75 @15.25; Canada pea, \$7.10 @7.50; green peas, \$10.50 @11; lima beans, \$14 @14.50.

Onions—Connecticut valley, \$1.50 @1.25; b. California, \$2.50 @3.25; Spanish, \$2.50 @3.50.

Potatoes—\$2.50 @2.60 per 100 lbs. on track in Charlestown; sweet, \$2 @2.25 bskt.

Eggs—Fancy henner and nearby 70 @71; eastern extras 68 @69; western extras 68 @67; western prime firsts, 62 @63; western firsts, 60 @61; storage extras, 38 @39 1/2; storage firsts, 37 @37 1/2.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 47 @47 1/2; western creamery extras, 46 1/2 @47; western firsts, 44 1/2 @45; renovated, 40 @40 1/2; Ladies, 38 @39 1/2.

Fruit—Oranges California late varieties, \$2 @4.25; navel, \$4.50 @5.75; Florida, \$3.50 @6; tangerines, \$7 @7.50; strap, grapefruit, \$2.50 @4; cranberries, \$10 @12 bbl.; \$3 @4.25 per crt.; pineapples, \$5 @6 crt.

Apples—Baldwins, fancy, \$3.50 @4.50; No. 1 \$3 @3.50; ungraded, \$2.25 @3; Snows, \$2.50 @3.50; Northern Spy, \$2.50 @4; russets, \$2 @2.75; greenings, \$2.50 @4; old varieties, \$2 @3; bu boxes, 75 @81.50; western box apples, \$1.50 @2.50.

Sugar—American Refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 8 1/2 a pound in 100-bbl. lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today 1361 lbs 1893 lbs 141,177 lbs butter, 74 bxs cheese, 921 cs eggs; 1916 1218 lbs 87,306 lbs butter, 108 bxs cheese, 1597 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today 11,443 pgs butter, 1139 bxs cheese, 3678 cs eggs; 1916 5032 pgs butter, 852 bxs cheese, 1185 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1917—Eggs: Market weak and lower. Cases returned 46; cases included 47.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1917—Butter: Market easy; extras 48 1/2 @49; extra firsts 48; firsts 42 1/2 @47; seconds 39 @40 1/2; pack stock 32 1/2 @34. Receipts of butter 4744 pgs. Egg market steady; firsts 47, ordinary firsts 42 @45, miscellaneous 39 @46, dirties 31 @33, checks 26 @27, refrigerators 35 @36; receipts of eggs, 6342 cs.

NEW YORK BANK REPORT
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York City are: Actual surplus \$77,241,210, decrease \$93,605,440; aggregate reserve \$542,474,000; loans, discounts, etc. \$4,152,461,000; decrease \$412,192,000; cash in vaults of member banks \$106,951,000, decrease \$613,000; reserve in member banks in reserve bank \$513,393,000, decrease \$112,995,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies \$19,828,000, increase \$55,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies depositories \$9,249,000, increase \$251,000; demand deposits \$3,487,474,000, decrease \$145,758,000; time deposits \$185,918,000, decrease \$5,320,000; circulation \$34,065,000, increase \$182,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Atlantic Refining..... 780
Buckeye Pipe Line..... 82
Illinois Pipe..... 180
Indiana Pipe Line..... 85
Midwest..... 91
Ohio Oil & Gas..... 280
Prairie Oil..... 380
South Penn Oil..... 246
Standard Oil, California..... 215
Indiana..... 570
Kentucky..... 275
New Jersey..... 490
New York..... 235
Union Tank Line..... 81

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 3-16, cables 4.76 7-16, 60-day bills 4.71 1/2, and 90-days 4.69 1/2. Franc checks 5.73 1/2, cables 5.71 1/2. Guilders checks 4.34, cables 4.34. Lire 8.34 and 8.35. Swiss 4.37 and 4.35. Stockholm 35.50 and 34. Christiania 33.50 and 33. Copenhagen 31.50 and 32. Rubles 13.25. Pesetas 24.15 and 24.20.

BOSTON

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FOREIGN SELLING
OF SECURITIES

Regarded as Potent Factor in Recent Market Decline—Ruling on Inventory Securities—Financial Review of the Week

Although many various reasons have been given for the recent stock market decline, none seems adequate to account for the heavy selling. All may have more or less to do with it. It is to be remembered that the New York Stock Exchange is practically the only big market today where there is free and open trading. Consequently the selling has been not only for account of those in the United States who wish to dispose of their securities, but foreign holders of American securities and foreign bonds. That there has been much selling for foreign account may be inferred from the fact that all foreign bonds have declined to extremely low levels, offering investors extraordinary opportunities. It is not to be wondered at if they have sold American stocks to buy foreign government bonds at recently ruling prices. The decline in Liberty bonds was not to the liking of the millions of subscribers who purchased them, and many of whom bought bonds for the first time in their lives. However, when it is considered that the Anglo-French 5s have declined 17 points from the prices at which they were originally sold it should be particularly disconcerting that the United States Liberty 4s should drop 3 points. It is not believed by many that legislation forbidding the selling of Liberty bonds below par, as proposed is the proper remedy, for the reason that the bonds are worth more to the investor if he knows that there is a free and open market for them. It will be remembered that when during the panic, following the outbreak of war in 1914, it was necessary to establish minimum prices for securities trading was almost at a standstill. It is contended that the soundest kind of a market is one that is allowed to run its natural course, not hampered either by professional operations, or rulings governing prices at which securities should be sold. The sudden strengthening of the market yesterday lent much encouragement to traders. Sharp advances in foreign bonds was particularly gratifying, indicating to many that the international situation was better.

The new Treasury Department ruling permitting the inventorying of securities at either cost or market price does not benefit the individual. It applies only to dealers in securities. The ruling was foreshadowed by Internal Revenue Commissioner Rogers in a statement a few days ago to the effect that such a recommendation was proposed. Briefly, a dealer in securities "who in his books of account regularly inventories unsold securities on hand either (a) at cost or (b) at cost or market price, whichever is lower" may make up his return on the same basis, but whichever method is used must be adhered to in subsequent years. If a bond is thus inventoried at market price, that figure becomes the new cost price, and if sold next year the gain or loss is the difference between this inventory value and the sale price. If not sold during the coming year, it must be inventoried again at the market price at the end of 1918. The result of this ruling will be to relieve a great many security dealers of paying a tax this year, or at least to make a very substantial cut in the tax as compared with the former method which did not permit inventorying at market values.

Secretary McAdoo says that the report that the next issue of Liberty bonds will be \$3,000,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent and on March 15, 1918, is wholly unfounded. However, it is generally expected that the next loan will be larger one by several billions than either of the first two Liberty loans. What the interest rate will be, probably the Secretary himself does not know yet. It is understood that he is very much averse to increasing the rate above 4 per cent. The rate will be governed by the conditions prevailing at the time the loan is to be issued.

With this loan looming ahead, it is very clear that the banks will be obliged to run strong in order to be prepared to finance such a large issue. It has been the government financing which has taken up the attention of the banks since the first loan was put out, for it is the banks which must provide the cash for the successful flotation of the government loans. It may readily be seen why the banks are unwilling to do business with any other than their regular customers, and even these, unless they are carrying large balances, find it hard to obtain accommodations. Some banks are adhering to the policy of loaning at the rate of five to one, which is that a borrower must have a deposit of say \$10,000 for every \$50,000 borrowed. There is no pronounced change in the money market. The tone is firm and is expected to be until the turn of the new year at least. With January adjustments over, money may ease somewhat, temporarily; but then, the Government's demands will quickly absorb what idle money there is. Banks have only one thing in view, and that is to go strong. In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 6 per cent. Time money is quiet and firm, with rates on mixed collateral 5 1/2 per cent and on industrial 6 per cent. Commercial paper ranges mostly at 5 1/2 per cent to 6 1/2 per cent.

REAL ESTATE

Charles H. Spring has purchased the apartment property known as The Raleigh and The Tudor, located at 1834 Beacon Street and 3 Englewood Avenue, Brookline, comprising two 4-story stone and brick buildings, with 16 apartments, and 11,576 square feet of land, assessed on a total valuation of \$94,000. The purchaser was George J. Wilson, who bought for investment through the office of William E. McCoy & Co., Old South Building.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of two-family frame house at 113 Hancock Street, Dorchester. The total valuation is \$5800 of which \$1000 is on the 2600 square feet of land. The grantors were William Brewster, et al., and the purchaser Michael R. Molloy, S. W. Keene & Sons were the bankers.

A Dorchester property sold consists of a single frame dwelling at 32 Melville Avenue, owned by John L. Norris, valued by the assessors at \$7500, which includes \$4300 carried on the 10,741 square feet of land. The buyer is Mary L. B. Scarry.

Daniel J. A'Hern sold a frame house and lot of land located at 237-239 Washington Street, valued by the assessors at \$8400. The land carries \$1900. Jacob J. Flashman takes the title.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

William S. Morris has sold his estate at 31 Elmore Street, Arlington Heights, comprising a new 8-room single dwelling, and 5000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Frederick W. Mahr.

Sale is reported on an estate at 504-506 Ferry Street, Everett, being a 2-family frame house with improvements and 4000 square feet of land. The grantor was Hattie W. Cady, and James A. Nickerson was the buyer.

Frank Mudgett has sold the property at 20-20A Mapee Avenue, Medford, which is a 2-family frame house and 5000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Peter Neilson, who will occupy.

Another sale reported consists of property at 17 Cedar Street, Somerville, being an 8-room frame dwelling and 4000 square feet of land. The grantor was Edna N. Pope. Henrietta Pearce buys for occupancy.

William E. Bowden has sold the estate at 11 Hadwin Lane, Worcester, comprising 5000 square feet of land and an attractive 6-room cottage with sleeping porch. There is also a garage. The purchaser, H. H. Ames, will occupy.

Arthur E. Cole has sold a small farm at Stowes Crossing, Auburn. It comprises two acres of tilled land including an orchard of 25 trees, a 6-room cottage, barn and several large modern poultry houses. The purchaser is John D. Ingram, who will occupy. These sales were made through the office of The Edward T. Harrington Company, Boston.

F. L. McIntosh has sold his estate at 131 Elliot Avenue, West Newton, to J. P. Cobb, who buys for investment. There is a 15-room house and 46,000 square feet of land, all assessed for \$9500.

William Ambler purchased the one-story concrete and steel garage at 512 Main Street, Wakefield, known as the Wakefield Garage. There is a land area of 10,500 square feet, all assessed at \$15,000. J. F. Cobb Inc. were the grantors.

William Schaefer has sold to George Odell the modern two-family house and 4500 feet of land, situated at 12-14 Circuit Avenue, Newton Highlands, near the Elliot Station. The property is assessed for \$5500.

Three two-family houses of 14 rooms each have been sold to Peter Mulcahy by John T. Burns & Sons Inc. The houses are situated at 66-70-76 Eddy Street, West Newton. The total area comprises about 16,500 square feet, and the total assessment is \$20,500. J. M. Donkin of Beverly was the grantor. John T. Burns & Sons Inc. were the brokers.

SOUTH BILLERICA ESTATE SOLD

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have sold through the Breck Real Estate Agency a farm of 90 acres of land on the state road, near South Billerica, valued on the assessors' books at \$12,000, of which the land carries \$4800. There is a mansion house, also a cottage house and large stock barn. Murphy E. Hart is the purchaser.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Seaver St. 24, Ward 16; Barney Wolk, J. Schwartz; brick tenements.

Walker St. 10 rear, Ward 23; Harry J. Murray; frame garage.

Medford St. 250, Ward 9; John W. Fitzpatrick; alter store and dwelling.

Summer St. 210-216, Ward 5; Dana Estes Estate Trust; alter mfg.

High St. 142-146, Ward 5; Weeks Real Estate Trust; alter offices and mfg.

Beacon St. 1951, Ward 25; Helen G. Bowdoin Square; 1-6; Jas. D. Casey heirs; alter hotel and theater.

Albany St. 531-535, Ward 6; J. R. Estabrook; alter storage and mfg.

Congress St. 270-272, Ward 5; George H. Ellis; alter offices.

Beach St. 56, Ward 5; Charles E. Haynes et al.; alter stores.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Steamship Company reports for the five months ended Dec. 1, 1917, as follows: Total income, \$516,069; net income, \$503,891; dividends, \$386,177; profit and loss surplus Dec. 1, \$1,021,905; compared with \$904,192 on July 1, 1917.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The Boston Mine Leasing Company is paying a dividend of 2 per cent. The Trumbull Steel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent extra.

The Acadia Mills has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The Stanton Oil Company has declared a monthly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Dec. 31.

The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 10.

The National Union Bank of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The Reece Folding Machine Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

The National Fuel Gas Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The West Pennsylvania Power Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock payable Feb. 1.

The Indiana Pipe Line Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 and an extra of \$3, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 25.

Dwight Manufacturing Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent or \$30, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The Reece Buttonhole Machine Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

The Exchange Trust Company of Boston has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent payable Jan. 2, to holders of record Dec. 20.

The International Buttonhole Machine Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

The Columbus Electric Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 per share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2, on stock of record Dec. 22.

Columbus Electric Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22.

The Chicago Railway Equipment Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 1 on stock of record Dec. 20.

The Hanover National Bank of New York has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent, in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable Jan. 2.

The Hendee Manufacturing Co. has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The directors of the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company authorized payment to all salaried employees of a bonus equal to 10 per cent of salaries for the year.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 on stock of record Jan. 18.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 24.

The New London Northern Railroad Company has declared an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 2.

Directors of the Arlington Mills have declared a special dividend of \$2 a share in addition to the regular quarterly disbursements of \$2 per share, both payable Jan. 2 on stock of record Dec. 21.

The United States Mortgage & Trust Company of New York has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable Dec. 31. The directors also voted the usual 10 per cent bonus to employees.

The Kelsey Company, Inc. (Waldorf Lunch), has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, and 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 28.

The Tonopah Mining Company has declared a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 21 to stock of record Dec. 31. This is a reduction of 7 1/2 per cent from the last dividend, paid in October, which was 15 per cent.

The Hartford City Gas Light Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the preferred stock and 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 15.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share and the usual extra dividend of one-quarter of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 as registered Dec. 21.

The Northern States Power Company has declared the quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and common stocks. The preferred dividend is payable Jan. 15, and the common Jan. 20, both to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Westinghouse Electric Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and preferred stocks. The common stock dividend is payable Jan. 31.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 74
A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1917.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.
TUCKER & CO.,
473 Tremont St., Boston
Branch 5880

PLUMBING
TUCKER & CO.,
473 Tremont St., Boston
Branch 5880

to stock of record Dec. 31, and the preferred Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Electrical Securities Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common stock and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock. The common stock dividend is payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 23 and the preferred stock dividend is payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 24.

The E. W. Bliss Company has declared an extra dividend of 11 1/2 per cent on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred also was declared. All dividends are payable out of accumulated net earnings on Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 24. This makes a total of 50 per cent declared on the common stock this year, 45 per cent in extras and 5 per cent in regular dividends. As the stock is \$50 par, dividends amount to \$25 a share. Dividend payments this year amount in cash to \$625,000, as compared with dividends of 32 1/2 per cent a share, or \$4,093,750 paid in 1916. In 1915 dividends on the common stock amounted to \$10 a share.

MANCHESTER, England (Dec. 3).—There is now little, if any, doubt that in the near future a large proportion of cotton-mill machinery will be stopped for an indefinite period. The crux of the whole matter is shipping. The amount of shipping now being allowed for the conveyance of cotton is so small as to mean greatly restricted supplies of the raw material.

The Government can make no promise of any increase of tonnage in the future. The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Albert Stanley) has definitely stated that if 60 per cent of the spindles are kept running it will be "an achievement." Sixty per cent is the limit now fixed by the Cotton Control Board, except in cases where firms are working on Government contracts.

When this limit was fixed a fortnight ago, the board warned the trade that a still further reduction might be necessary, and nothing has happened since to discount the warning. Two deputations, fully representative of the trade, have waited on the Government to urge that the wants of the industry shall receive every consideration, but they have obtained no more substantial assurance than that the Government is fully alive to the importance of the trade, and will do its utmost to enable as much production as possible to be maintained.

The surest indication that the Government cannot see its way to avoid a great stoppage of machinery is found in the fact that it is taking measures to find employment for out-of-work cotton operatives. It is proposed that aircraft factories shall be set up in Lancashire for this purpose, and to this end the Government have made inquiries as to the possibilities of mills being adapted for the purpose of constructing and assembling aeroplanes. A scheme is already being discussed by the Air Board and the Ministry of Munitions, and, if it is approved, will go before the War Cabinet. Cloth for aeroplanes is, of course, already being woven in Lancashire, but there can be no doubt that the adaptation of mills for the construction of the machines themselves presents very considerable technical difficulties. Machinery would have to be taken out, and other machinery put in, and there is also the problem of motive power. In addition to this, some basis has to be devised from which to decide what mills are to be converted.

Meantime, the wage question is again assuming an acute form. The operative spinners have decided to tender notices to cease work on Dec. 17. They are demanding that wages shall be brought up to 50 per cent above the pre-war level, which means an advance of from 30 to 32 per cent. The employers have offered to pay 10 per cent advance immediately and a further 10 per cent in March next, and this offer has been rejected. There is but little apprehension of a strike. In practice, tendering notices nowadays means that without any unnecessary delay, the matter shall go before the government arbitrators. The employers have made a similar offer to the card and blowing-room operatives, who are asking for 25 per cent, and in their case it has been left to the union executive to decide on any future action. The operatives in the manufacturing section are wanting an increase of 40 per cent, and to them the employers have offered an immediate advance of 10 per cent and a further increase of 5 per cent in February next. The offer has not been accepted.

The conditions under which the trade will be working in the immediate future are very uncertain, except for the fact that production will be greatly restricted. At the close of this week, on Dec. 8, the restriction scheme of the Control Board, which has been in operation since Sept. 10, is due to expire.

What plan the board is preparing for beyond that date has not yet been announced. One of the outstanding difficulties is known to be the question of the levies which employers have been paying for working above a certain amount of their machinery. From these levies the operatives thrown out of work by the scheme have been maintained. The trade unions want them continued, in order that they may not themselves have

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Both of South Porto Rico Sugar Company's centrals are now grinding sugar and 5000 tons of new crop sugar have been produced. Of this, 4000 tons have been shipped to the United States, and 1000 tons sold on the island for domestic consumption. Production of upwards of 90,000 tons of raw sugar is expected for the 1917-1918 season.

CUBAN-AMERICAN CO.
SUGAR REPORTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company makes this report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917: Surplus, \$6,893,998, after all deductions including \$2,500,000 for war taxes and \$762,050 for depreciation, a decrease of \$1,341,114, due to war taxes. After dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to \$63.41 a share.

ENGLISH COTTON
TRADE SITUATION

Large Proportion of Mill Machinery May Be Stopped for Indefinite Period Because of Difficulties in Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England (Dec. 3).—There is now little, if any, doubt that in the near future a large proportion of cotton-mill machinery will be stopped for an indefinite period. The crux of the whole matter is shipping. The amount of shipping now being allowed for the conveyance of cotton is so small as to mean greatly restricted supplies of the raw material.

The Government can make no promise of any increase of tonnage in the future. The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Albert Stanley) has definitely stated that if 60 per cent of

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COACH FAUVER HAS ONE REGULAR OUT

Four Members of Last Winter's Wesleyan Varsity Basketball Team Are Not Out for Practice This Season

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—With four of last year's varsity team ineligible for this year's five, Dr. Edgar Fauver, who is acting as coach of the Wesleyan University basketball squad, is working hard to get a five in shape for the hard games which are to come. The team has played two games with the Connecticut Agricultural College five, winning one and losing one, both being hard-fought affairs.

Of the five regulars on last winter's team, Chapin is in the United States Army, Keith graduated last June, Pitt is unable to play this winter and Harman is ineligible. There are, however, a number of last year's substitutes who should develop into good players.

R. J. Keller, right forward on last winter's five, is again filling that position and has also been acting as captain in place of Pitt. A permanent captain is to be elected after the game tonight, and it is generally expected that Keller will receive the honor. E. H. Tomlinson, another letter man, who gained experience with the varsity in the concluding games last winter and was the star of the freshman team, has been shifted from his position at forward to right guard, while A. F. Markthalder, who played in several games last season, is available for the other guard position. E. C. Gravatt, K. V. Dixon and L. W. Forman, are the other men in the squad who are showing considerable ability at guard.

R. H. Anderson and W. M. Mooney are the most promising candidates for the center position, with the former a slight favorite to win, since his floor work has been superior to that of Mooney.

One of the hardest problems Coach Fauver has had to meet is to find a running mate for Keller at the other forward. B. W. Davis and G. J. Gale have been alternating in this capacity, with very little to choose between them. Gale, on the whole, seems to fit better with the remainder of the team in its team play, while Davis appears to be the more accurate shot.

MISSOURI ELECTS BASS TO CAPTAINCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—H. B. Bass '19, has been elected captain of the University of Missouri football team for 1918. Bass was one of the few comparatively heavy men on the 1917 team, weighing 170 pounds. He played left tackle. Bass is not of draft age and he expects to return to the university next year. Only three men were eligible for the captaincy: Bass, W. N. Collins '19, and W. E. Rider '19. Both Rider and Collins expect to be called to war service before next fall. Bass has played two years on the varsity team.

The committee on intercollegiate athletics at the university has awarded M's to the following 17 members of the 1917 football squad:

Paul Hamilton '18, C. H. Slusher '18, E. L. Schroeder '19, J. H. Marshall '19, H. B. Bass '19, D. W. Chittenden '18, Thomas Berry '18, W. L. Kirkpatrick '19, V. L. Greenwood '20, Edward Kolb '19, E. L. Morris '19, George Stevens '19, W. E. Rider '19, Harry Viner '18, W. N. Collins '19, E. F. Edwards '20, J. L. Urie '20.

LEWIS AND ZBYSKO MEET IN BIG BOUT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. Lewis will meet Zbysko this evening in the decisive match of the international wrestling tournament which is being staged in this city. Lewis met Demetrius Tofalos, the Greek champion, Friday and won in 2m. 23s. Zbysko needed only 15s. to throw Fred Plakoff of Finland Friday evening. The quick fall was scored with a body scissors and wrist lock.

Harry Stevens of England threw J. Samson of America in 2m. 4s. with head scissors and crotch hold.

Ivan Linow, Russia, defeated George Manich, Serbia, in 2m. 25s. with head scissors and wrist lock.

J. Rogers, New York, threw Sula Hevonpaa, Finland, in 14m. 10s. with a side roll and double arm lock.

Dr. F. Roller, Seattle, defeated John Haracle, Wilmington, Del., in 13m. 12s. with a half nelson and crotch hold.

HARVARD FRESHMEN TIE THE INFORMALS

Harvard's informal varsity and freshman hockey teams met in the Boston Arena Friday afternoon in the first practice match of the season and neither side was able to score a goal. While both freshman and varsity had several opportunities to score what would have been the winning goal, shot after shot at the net was either missed or cleverly blocked by the fine goal work displayed by the goal tenders on both teams.

The Harvard team will not play any games during the vacation this year, although both will start their schedules immediately after college reopens. The freshmen will play their regular schedule of games, while the informals will meet only service teams.

It is possible that games may be arranged, however, with the Princeton and Yale informals.

COLUMBIA GAINS IN CHESS PLAY

Blue and White Has to Win Only One Point From Harvard Team to Keep the Title

STANDING OF COLLEGES

College	Won	Lost
Columbia University	6½	1½
Harvard University	4	4
Yale University	3½	4½
Princeton University	2	6

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Harvard meets Columbia and Yale faces Princeton today at the Columbia University School of Journalism in the final round of play in the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Chess League. Columbia is now leading with 6½ points won and 1½ points lost, with Harvard second with 4 points won and 4 lost, so that if Columbia wins one point against the Crimson today the Blue and White will retain the championship title for another year.

Columbia met Princeton in the second round Friday and made a clean sweep of the four games played. Max Wolfson, Capt. C. B. Isaacson, M. Stermann and S. A. Clapp were the quartet that accomplished this great triumph in behalf of the Morningside Heights institution. Wolfson trapped his adversary's queen in such a way that the predicament cost Hall of Princeton a clear rook. It took Isaacson 51 moves to defeat Stillwell, but Stermann checkmated Todd in 27. Clapp, after winning a pawn, played sterling chess, scoring in 42 moves.

As on the first day with Princeton, Harvard made an even break with Yale, so that the Crimson team took second place in the competition, 2½ games behind Columbia. The New Englanders will, therefore, have an opportunity today of having it out themselves with the intercollegiate champions.

The Harvard-Yale result was delayed until well into the evening on account of the return to New Haven of Kunkel, No. 1 on the Yale team. His opponent, Prosser, played a very keen game, opening with a king's gambit and effecting checkmate in 27 moves. This success reduced the lead Yale had established during the afternoon in consequence of two wins by Margolis and Brown. Brubacher of Yale had a fine chance to make it 3 to 1, but he lost his extra piece and Ballantine wore him down in 79 moves. The pairings and results:

Columbia	Princeton
1-Wolfson	1 Hall
2-Isaacson	1 Stillwell
3-Stermann	1 Todd
4-Clapp	1 MacColl

Total.....4 Total.....0
Columbia played white on Boards 1 and 3. The openings: 1, double Ruy Lopez; 2, Queen's gambit; 3, center gambit; 4, Queen's gambit declined.

Harvard	Yale
1-Prosser	1 Kunkel
2-Sloane	0 Margolis
3-Ballantine	1 Brubacher
4-Kernan	0 Brown

Total.....2 Total.....2
Harvard played white on the odd numbered boards. The openings: 1, Falkbeer counter; 2, French defense; 3, King's Bishop; 4, Scotch gambit. Referee—H. Helms.

Wolfson and Stermann of Columbia, Ballantine of Harvard and Brown of Yale are the only players with clean records of two straight wins to their credit. Isaacson of Columbia and Margolis of Yale have each scored 1½ points.

M. G. A. TO PLAN FOR NEXT YEAR

Massachusetts Golf Association to Hold Annual Meeting Jan. 18 Without the Customary Dinner

Discussion of tournament policy for next year is to be the feature of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association at the Exchange Club, Boston, Jan. 18. In view of the necessity for food conservation the customary dinner following the business session will be omitted.

Many plans are expected in regard to the holding of open invitation tournaments, since it is acknowledged that the policy of the M. G. A. for such contests this past season has not proven altogether successful. Attempts will be made to outline a new policy which will have the support and approval of all the clubs.

It is proposed that instead of parchment for prizes in patriotic tournaments, bronze and silver medals be given, as the majority of tournament players state that they believe this plan will result in greater interest being shown in these competitions.

The subject of state championships will naturally be taken up and the probabilities are that neither the state amateur nor the open championships will be held in 1918. It is quite likely that the question of championships and of team matches, both interstate and Lesley cup, will be left in the hands of the executive committee.

Since there has been no change in the nominations for officers for 1918, the personnel remains as follows: H. H. Wilder of the Country Club, president; P. R. Clay of Merrimack Valley Club as vice-president; J. P. Russell Jr. of Oakley as treasurer; B. K. Stephenson of Winchester as secretary and Dr. A. A. Hamilton of Belmont Spring, A. D. Locke of Brae Burn, H. C. Keith of Brockton, S. B. Reed of Wollaston and H. J. Nichols of Albemarle as other members of the executive committee.

R. M. CONFERENCE MEETS AT DENVER

Brigham Young University of Provo, Utah, to Seek Membership in Rocky Mountain Intercollegiate Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Representatives of the University of Utah and the Utah Agricultural College will journey to Denver in the holidays to attend the annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Football Conference to help draw up the schedule for the coming seasons in football, basketball, baseball and track events.

One of the most interesting questions that will be discussed will be the advisability of admitting Brigham Young University of Provo, Utah, into the conference. The Provo officials will try to become affiliated members of the conference, but will not become full-fledged members, as the Brigham Young University is not yet ready to adopt the freshmen rule.

If Brigham Young University is granted admission, it will be classed in the same way as the University of Wyoming and the University of New Mexico, and will take part under the rest of the conference rules.

Whether or not this rule be adopted in bringing in football at Brigham Young University is a question. This sport is not allowed here, but public opinion is causing the officials of the college to at least consider it. There is abundance of football material at the university and, if admission is gained to the Rocky Mountain Conference, the university will be the only one in the conference that does not play football.

Another question that will be discussed at the Denver meeting will be the recent argument that the Utah Agricultural College and the University of Denver had regarding football honors. Both teams tied at the end of the season, neither having lost a game. The Aggies challenged the Denver men to a championship game, but the latter declined to meet them.

Representatives of the Utah Agricultural College attending the conference will urge that in the future when one team refuses to play another for the championship, it shall forfeit all claim to premier honors. Utah Agricultural College was not drawn against the University of Denver this season; but it is hoped that the schedule will be so arranged at the conference that the two teams will meet in 1918.

ATHLETIC HEADS MEET THURSDAY

College Graduate Managers Will Probably Outline Plans for Coming Year at New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Graduate managers of the colleges of the United States are to gather in this city next Thursday for the purpose of discussing the intercollegiate athletic situation, and while this meeting will not have any official jurisdiction, it is expected that it will result in the outlining of some definite policy regarding the spring schedule of sports for next year.

It is possible that the graduate managers may propose some curtailment of the football schedules, as it is understood that several of the smaller colleges lost money on football last fall.

In many places the season did not come up to expectations and college athletics are in such a condition now that it would be unwise for any of the institutions to meet with further losses. It is understood that the University of Pennsylvania will advocate college baseball, although it is not likely that many of the institutions will have teams next spring. The majority of the colleges dropped baseball last spring, although Pennsylvania and a few others played out their schedules. Military training now takes up so much time that the students at most of the institutions will not have even as much time for athletic activity as they had last spring.

Invitations to this conference have been sent to all colleges and a large gathering is expected.

W. AND J. SCHEDULED FOR ELEVEN GAMES

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Only 11 games are scheduled for the Washington and Jefferson varsity basketball team this winter and all long trips have been eliminated in order to economize. The only veterans from last year not in college now are Wickerham and McCandless, forwards.

Coach C. C. Nuss, the old Washington and Jefferson star, who is coaching for the second consecutive year, has 12 men ready to take these positions. The schedule follows:

Jan. 1, West Virginia University, at Washington; 18, Geneva College, at Beaver Falls, Pa.; 19, Grove City College, at Grove City, Pa.; 26, Carnegie Tech, at Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, Carnegie Tech, at Washington; 8, University of Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh; 15, Duquesne University, at Washington; 22, Lehigh, at Washington.

March 1, University of Pittsburgh, at Washington; 7, West Virginia University, at Morgantown, W. Va.; 8, Marietta College, at Marietta, O.; or West Virginia Wesleyan, at Buckhannon, W. Va.

ROCHESTER OPENS SEASON

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—University of Rochester is scheduled to open its basketball season of 1917-18 here this evening when it meets the Hobart College five.

MEDFORD SEVEN IS PROMISING

Hockey Outlook Is Good This Season—Veterans Available—Schedule Is Given

With the December holidays at hand, followers of school sports are looking forward to the opening of the hockey season, which will start next Tuesday for the greater majority of the schools in and around Greater Boston. A number of the schools will start the 1917-18 season with games with the alumni sevens, and this is to be the case at Medford High School.

After a most successful football season, which ended with the winning of the Suburban League and New England championships, the Medford boys are now out to take the Intercollegiate Hockey League championship. The prospects of a strong team at the school are very bright, and as there are two games scheduled before the start of the league games, the Medford seven should be in good shape for the championship season.

Capt. Leon Furr is confident that he will have a winning team at Medford this winter. There are five other veterans aside from Captain Furr. Athletic Director J. E. Mansfield will be in charge of the hockey candidates, who are about 40 strong, including veterans and new men. The veterans are Captain Furr, Charles Donnellan, star quarterback on the eleven this fall; Chester Sanford and T. C. Loan, the former a halfback on the football team; Frank Vye and J. J. Morrissey, the former a line player on the eleven.

Manager Charles Lane of Medford has arranged a long and difficult schedule for the seven this winter. The season opens Dec. 25 with the Alumni, and the league games start Jan. 4 with Newton at the Boston Arena. The schedule follows:

Dec. 25, Alumni at Medford; Jan. 2, Winchester at Winchester; 4, *Newton at Arena; 8, B. C. H. S. at Newton; 15, open; 21, *Rindge at Arena; 23, Middlesex at Concord; 26, Colby at New London; 28, *Brookline at Arena; 29, *Arlington at Arena; 6, St. Mark's at Southboro; 11, *Cambridge Latin at Arena; 15, Worcester Trade School at Worcester; 18, St. John's at Danvers; 22, open; 25, *Melrose at Arena.

*Intercollegiate Hockey League games.

CRESCENT A. C. FIVE DEFEATS YALE, 26-17

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Yale's varsity basketball team lost its final game of the season Friday, being defeated 26 to 17 by the Crescent A. C. five in a fast game at the Crescent court. The Blue had the lead at the start, but the Crescent forced to the front before the end of the first half and rolled up a big lead in the second half. The game was one of loose guarding and, on the Crescents' part, of reckless shooting.

YALE
Nickles, 14; ... F. G. Danm Calder, r.f.; ... E. G. Bushby Ashmead, c.; ... Stradella Trenkman, l.g.; ... Van Slyke Butler, l.f.; ... Heath for Calder, Colton for Trenkman, Pumpelly for Nickles; for Yale: Shedd, for Baker, Goals: For Crescent: Nickles, Calder 2, Ashmead 2, Butler 4, Trenkman; for Yale: Shedd 2, Van Slyke 3, Bushby 5, Foulis—For Crescent: Calder 5, Ashmead; for Yale: Stradella 5. Referee—J. Deering.

SUGAR SEIZED IN 'DISTILLERS' HANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ten thousand pounds of sugar have been recovered and seized by the Georgia food administration in the North Georgia Mountains, where it formed part of the supply of distillers operating contrary to law. A number of merchants in the neighborhood of Greenville and Dawsonville have been notified that the further sale of sugar by them to "moonshiners" will result in prosecutions, and in cutting off all their supplies from wholesalers.

An investigation resulted in the disclosure that more than 100,000 pounds of sugar have been sold to manufacturers of contraband liquor in north Georgia in the last 60 days, much of it through small merchants. Tracing these sales, officers located and seized several stills, and an aggregate of about 10,000 pounds of sugar.

STORED SUGAR TO GO TO CHARITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Food Board continues to discover dealers who are selling foodstuffs at excess profits and who are hoarding supplies. Hyman Borok, who was recently charged with having stored 52 barrels of sugar, has promised to sell the sugar he stored for 5 cents a pound, provided it is purchased for charitable institutions. Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York, will purchase the sugar with personal funds and distribute it to charitable institutions. Mr. Borok claimed he did not know he was violating food laws when he stored the sugar.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, held in Washington D. C., the membership report showed that the society's roll, at present, numbers 2882, and that during the past fiscal year ending Nov. 1, 800 new members were added. During that time, applications for membership from 1455 were received, but many of these have not qualified, due to many entering the service.

Piloted by H. C. Ostermann, field secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association, Captain Butchers of the Engineering Corps of the United States Army, and F. W. James of the office of Public Roads, have completed the important work of accurately logging the roads from Detroit east to an Atlantic port. This work represents the first step in the plan to utilize motor trucks for through overland trips to solve existing railroad transportation problems.

WAR COUNCIL FORMED

OMAHA, Neb.—A War Service Council for Harrison County has been organized by Missouri Valley (Ia.), says a dispatch to the World-Herald, and the organization will be carried into the townships, with an executive committee of 15 in each township, to aid the Government in carrying out in due measure necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

AUTO SHOW SPACE IN BIGGER DEMAND

New York and Chicago Exhibits Will Present More Car and Accessory Displays to Motorists Than Ever Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The eighteenth annual national automobile show will be held in the Grand Central Palace from January 5 to 12, under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. It has been stated that the exhibits of this year will surpass those of last, both in number and superiority. The accessories exhibits will number about 260 displays. There will be about 86 different makes of cars exhibited.

A like number of both cars and accessories will be shown at the Chicago exhibition to be held from Jan. 26 to Feb. 2. Both shows will be managed by S. A. Miles, who has been compelled to refuse applications for space to those dealers late in applying for show space, although conditions this year make more space available for display purposes.

The accessories displays this year are particularly attractive to the motorist because of the many articles designed to make automobilism more economical. The display will be confined to the upper floors of the Palace.

It is expected that a number of new body designs will be introduced at the show, with especial attention to the fitting of auxiliary seats, interior panels and lockers, as well as other minor details. As a whole, however, the designs of the cars will be limited to little reconstruction.

The exhibit will include a number of steam and electric cars; it will also include cars ranging from the cheapest runabout to the most costly limousine. It is noticeable, however, that a great many of the cars have increased in price. Last year, when about 10 per cent of the models sold for under \$750, had a higher percentage of such sales than this year, when it is expected that slightly under 6 per cent of the cars will sell under that amount. There has also been a decrease in the percentage of sales of cars which sell from between \$1000 to \$2000.

Some people compare the increase in importance of the coming exhibition with the increase in the number of registered automobiles. Last year there were 3,255,000 automobiles registered, while this year there are 4,500,000.

MOTORISMS

The week of Jan 21 is the date fixed for the Wilmington (Del.) automobile show.

All the states of the Union have availed themselves of the opportunity of participating in the benefits of the Federal Aid Road Act, which appropriated \$75,000,000 for the construction of post roads and \$10,000,000 for forest roads, according to the report of the director of the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture.

Chicago owner drivers have been offered an opportunity to give their automobiles and their service to the defense of the State and are accepting. Through the Chicago Automobile Club a motor-supply company of the third regiment, Illinois Militia Reserve, is being organized by Captain Day. Its duties will be to provide for the transportation of men and supplies of the regiment when called to service.

March 8 and 9, 1918, have been picked for the third and most important truck owners' conference, in New York City. The date has been set far enough in advance to allow all operators or prospective users of trucks to make their plans to be in New York at that time and participate in the important discussions that are sure to be brought out when such a body of executives gather together.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, held in Washington D. C., the membership report showed that the society's roll, at present, numbers 2882, and that during the past fiscal year ending Nov. 1, 800 new members were added. During that time, applications for membership from 1455 were received, but many of these have not qualified, due to many entering the service.

Piloted by H. C. Ostermann, field secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association, Captain Butchers of the Engineering Corps of the United States Army, and F. W. James of the office of Public Roads, have completed the important work of accurately logging the roads from Detroit east to an Atlantic port. This work represents the first step in the plan to utilize motor trucks for through overland trips to solve existing railroad transportation problems.

The reputation for poor roads, which the Hawaiian Islands have long had, will soon be a thing of the past, for a wide and comprehensive program of good-road construction has already been begun, and autoists will shortly be able to bring their machines over to the mainland and make most enjoyable tours of the scenic wonders of the Hawaiian group. A wide belt road from Honolulu round the entire island of Oahu is already under way.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Football schedules for 1918, so far as the eastern colleges are concerned, will probably be greatly reduced over those of 1917. Many of the colleges lost money last fall.

It looks very much as if Columbia would retain its title of intercollegiate chess champion. The Blue and White has certainly developed some fine chess players during the past few years.

The Boston Athletic Association has canceled its squash racquet tournament scheduled for today on account of lack of entries. The tournament was open to men in United States service. The senior and junior tournaments for club members will be held in January.

With Walter Maranville, the star shortstop of the Boston League Baseball Club, leading the Charlestown Navy Yard basketball team, that organization should make a fine showing at this sport. Maranville is a fine player himself and should be able to teach the other candidates.

F. W. Moore, graduate treasurer of Harvard athletics has received \$5500 from Harvard graduates for the purchase of football and soccer footballs for the use of the United States soldiers in Europe. This money was raised by making an appeal to those Harvard graduates who are listed on the football application list.

C. G. Higgins '19, who did splendid work for the University of Chicago football team the past season, being pulled back from the line to fullback, where he kept the Maroons in the game, was unanimously elected captain for next year the same day that he received an order to report for war service. It is expected that W. C. Gorgas, the only other junior, will lead the team next fall.

MILITARY VALUE IN GOOD ROADS

Gen. George W. Goethals, New Jersey State Engineer, Submits Report to State Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Gen. George W. Goethals, New Jersey state engineer, who has just been offered the post of United States Quartermaster General, recently submitted a report to the State Highway Commission emphasizing the military value of good roads. Congested railroad conditions, said General Goethals, have brought the motor truck to the fore as a means for transporting farm and manufactured products. Present and prospective war conditions affecting the handling of freight by the railroads will result in a greater use of motor trucks as well as tend to increase the loads hauled by them.

In this state, motor-truck routes have already been established, and manufacturing concerns are establishing their own service for handling their products. Consequently the necessity for good roads is now greater than ever, and to handle such traffic the roads must be provided with good foundations and proper drainage, in order that maintenance charge may be reduced to a minimum.

General Goethals believes loss of business and a higher ultimate cost of all things considered would result if the state should await the return of lower cost prices. In the opinion of many economic authorities, he points out, lower construction price conditions will never return.

SHIPPERS DEMAND SPECIALIZED BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Shipping circles are discussing the lack in this country of banks specializing in shipping, and there is general expression of the belief that the United States should have more financial institutions specializing along this line.

The dissemination of trustworthy information relative to this subject, and a further discussion of the situation, it is believed, will result in a much better understanding of the whole matter, and a more general cooperation on the part of existing banks, which may result in the organization of institutions to specialize in this form of banking, which is practically new in the United States.

The Dayton Tire Co.

NEW LOCATION
700 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Completely Equipped Service Station

MARATHON TIRES
GOODYEAR TIRES
GOODYEAR SOLID
MOTOR TRUCK TIRES

Complete Vulcanizing Department

DAYTON TIRE CO., 700 Beacon Street, Boston
Back Bay 6206-6307

WRESTLING SQUAD OUT AT COLUMBIA

Only One Member of Last Year's Blue and White Varsity Team Is Eligible for This Winter's Competitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University enters on the wrestling season with a more promising group of matmen than it had last year. The Blue and White are best equipped in the light weights; the heavier men either do not turn out for wrestling or there are none at the university. No official schedule for the team has been issued but it is expected they will meet Yale, Boys Club of New York, Finnish A. C. and Lehigh University.

The Blue and White matmen will also compete in the Intercollegiate Wrestling League, which includes Cornell, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College. Pennsylvania State and Cornell are rated as the strongest teams in the league. Both colleges rate wrestling as a major sport.

Columbia has a wrestling squad of 23 men, while there are 12 men taking class wrestling as physical education. Yang Lee '19 115 pounds, is considered by Coach Gus Peterson as a sure point scorer. Lee, while competing for the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, won the National Young Men's Christian Association tournament in the 115-pound class. T. Barish '19, 145 pounds, is the only member of last year's varsity who is back. He also is considered a point winner. Other members of the squad who are especially prominent are M. R. Louria '19, 135 pounds, and P. G. C. B. Kindleberger '19, 175 pounds.

The 158, 125 and 175-pound classes are new weights for the Columbia team to compete in, and with the exception of Kindleberger there are no men chosen to represent the Blue and White in those classes.

NEW YORK CLUB NOT FOR RACING

Famous Yachting Organization Votes Against Holding Events—Officers Are Re-elected

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE
#2500 APPLE CROP
SUIT HARVESTED and now packing for market on this 150-acre Worcester County farm. Modern house with ten rooms, running water; barn 144 feet, with the up for 50 cows; large bearing orchards in best condition; planted house for storing fruit; building all stock in the repair; 20 miles from Boston on State road. This farm will cut 100 tons of hay and carry 80 head of cattle. The barn is one of the best in the State. Here is a sure money-making farm and the price, \$12,000, is low to settle an estate. Apply to A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass., or to
WM. E. MCCOY & CO.
431 Old South Building, Boston.
Telephone Fort Hill 5333

Established 1896 Incorporated 1894
Telephone Beach 163

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
Roofers and Metal Workers
State, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Sutlers, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofs.
Office, 20 East St., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA FARM, 470 acres; good house; stable, outbuildings; fenced for hogs, cattle; growing 9 months; watered, timbered; accessible to town, railroad; 20 miles from Boston. This Virginia country offers ideal opportunities for large or small investments or homes; write for plan, guaranteeing interest and investment.
TITUSWORTH, "Rosepath," Rose, Va.

REAL ESTATE WANTED
WANTED—Small farm, 5 to 10 acres, including an old water within 25 miles of Boston. Address C. 20, Monitor Office, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET
COMMONWEALTH AVE., 1024—Newly furnished rooms, single and double; all modern conveniences. Tel. Brookline 52788.

BOUQUETIER, 45 Stoughton St., Suite 4
Comfortable home; room; attractive outlook; only 20 minutes business center. Tel. 7524-W.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 101, Suite 2—Warm, comfortable room; reasonable rent; electric light, steam heat, hot water, etc. Tel. 304-W.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 108—Newly furnished square room for one or two; steam heat; permanent or tourist. Tel. B 2465-H, Holbrook.

MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—Guests accommodated at THE HANDCRAFT Hotel. Electric light, steam heat, hot water, etc. Tel. 304-W.

THE HELIX—706 Huntington Ave.
Single room, \$1 day; \$3 to \$7 week; plenty heat. First class service, references required.

BOARD AND ROOMS
BROOKLINE—Pleasant, sunny rooms in detached house; hot water heat, electric light, bathroom, shower, two car line; good food, central. Tel. 304-W.

BACK BAY, 72 St. Stephens St.—Cheerful, homelike room, centrally located in residential district; good home.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 180, Suite 3—Light airy room; steam heat, electric light, hot water; suitable for one or two. Tel. B 304-W.

WANTED—Lady willing to pay for advantage of quiet, ref'd home; mod. conveniences; ref'd. B. 51 Waterston Ave., Wollaston, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED
BOARD for young boy; good school; ref'd; bridge prof. Add. E. M. MAY, 7 Hancock St., Cambridge, or call, after 6 p. m., Camb. 7428-W.

GUGLIELMO FERRERO LECTURES ON THE WAR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILAN, Italy—A large audience filled the Manzoni Theater to listen to a lecture given by Guglielmo Ferrero on "The Present Time and Its Duties." Two boxes were filled with French and English officers respectively, and an allusion made by Signor Ferrero, in the course of his lecture, to the help sent to Italy by her allies was the signal for a manifestation in their honor, which was repeated at the end of the proceedings. Signor Ferrero began his lecture with an admission of the seriousness of the reverse which Italy had suffered, but said that even this must be interpreted in the light of the spirit of the war, no different from the wars of the Nineteenth Century.

He gave a résumé of the past events of the war, enumerating the various unsuccessful efforts made by Germany to attain a decisive solution by means of her operations in Belgium, Poland, the Balkans, and at Verdun, and by the submarine warfare. Germany, beset by the whole world in arms, had vainly tried to break, one by one, the links of the chain which bound her, but if she had succeeded in winning battles she had not succeeded in overcoming her adversaries and she would not succeed in doing so if the Allies remained united, since it was impossible to conquer the world. Germany and Austria were seeking a solution of the war in the valley of the Po, but if they were seeking this it was for the Italians to see that they did not obtain it, and that the attempt should bring disaster upon them. It was, said the speaker, always easy to invade the valley of the Po, because it could be entered by a number of doors and the sentinels of some of them were often asleep, but if it was easy to gain an entrance, no army had been able to remain there except when it had not met with any resistance.

Every army which has entered the valley of the Po and had encountered resistance had either had to retire, or had been destroyed, because once within the circle of the mountain an invading army was, in a certain sense, a prisoner. The ways by which supplies came were few and difficult and if the invading army were beaten it had no way of retreat. It was driven back against a wall. It was for them, said Signor Ferrero, to make this army share the fate of others which had come down into the valley of the Po. But in order to bring this about the nation must realize the greatness of the hour through which it was passing. "What," he asked, "is the duty of every one in this hour? To realize that the longer the war lasts the more the duties of all those who are directing it increase, in the Government, in the army and throughout the country. The longer the war lasts the more the order of things in matters economic, legal, political, moral and intellectual is turned upside down, causing new dangers to appear and demanding fresh efforts with which to confront them, as the case of Russia has shown."

These duties might be summed up

LEATHER GOODS
"MOGAN" Leather Goods Shop
Everything in Leather Goods
for Holiday Gifts
Suit Cases Bags Brief Cases
Pocket Books Boston Bags
LARGE ASSORTMENT IN LEATHER AND JAPANESE NOVELTIES. Tel. B. R. 1460
226 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

APARTMENTS TO LET
CAMBRIDGE
Newport Apartments
MASS. AVE. AND NEWPORT RD.
North Cambridge, near Fitchburg R. R. Station, 10 min. to North Station; by subway 12 min. to Park St.; 15 min. to South Station; convenient to Harvard and Radcliffe College; large sunny rooms, steam heat, hot water, janitor service, modern, efficient kitchen, 4 rooms and bath, \$40; 5 rooms and bath, \$45; 6 rooms, \$55. Rent on premises. Leave cars at Roseland St.

BARNARD REALTY CO.
1775 Mass. Ave. Tel. Camb. 1902

Jamaica Plain
Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or P. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
GEORGE H. CLARK
9 Holland St., West Somerville, Mass. Tel. 5390.

HOUSES TO LET
FURNISHED HOUSE
Brookline, near Beaconfield Hotel, steam heat, garage, fireplace, etc. Tel. Brookline 3753-M, or address 1126, Monitor Office, Boston.

STORES AND OFFICES
MILLINER located in desirable building on Tremont St., Boston, near City Hall, for sale to another milliner with nice class of customers. Address T. 2, Monitor Office, Boston.

FLORISTS
MODERATE PRICES
COMLEY, 6 Park St.
Tel. Haymarket 64 and 66, Lexington 64-W

TYPEWRITERS
TYPEWRITERS RENTED
Lowest rates for late models. Free ribbons and repair. W. M. HESSELIN, Padlock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

OLD COINS
WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quotations paid. W. M. HESSELIN, Padlock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

in three words, justice, wisdom, and firmness. Justice should be shown in a fair distribution of the burdens of the war among all, wisdom in the execution only of such sacrifices as may be necessary, but in the execution of the necessary sacrifices from all, soldiers and civilians alike, immovable firmness should be shown. If this is a war of the peoples it is also a war of governments, and the more vigorous government, and that one which best guides the efforts of the people, will have the advantage.

The speaker begged his hearers to ask themselves if they were conscientiously of opinion that the country and the Government had, up to the present time, shown, in the conduct of the war, all needful justice, wisdom, and firmness. From this examination of conscience would come the first indication of future duties and secondly they would see that this was not only an armed conflict between states, in which they were fighting for the prestige, the power, and the territory of those states, but a great social crisis in which the foundations of the social order are involved.

Signor Ferrero admitted that in Italy mistakes had been made with regard to the war, there had been the mistake of thinking that intervention or non-intervention depended on the will of the governments, and the mistake of thinking that this war was like that of the Risorgimento, in which the reward of victory was immense and equivalent to the sacrifices made to gain that victory. In this war immense sacrifices would be made by every one, but the gains would be great only for their children. These sacrifices were, however, necessary, because it was a question of saving civilization, the liberty and the independence of states.

Their own generation would have the great reward of knowing that it had saved these blessings from the greatest peril they had ever run. The lecture, which lasted over an hour, was listened to with profound attention and warmly applauded at its conclusion.

BAN ON SENDING FOOD TO CAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Council of National Defense asks acquiescence and families of soldiers not to send them food. An abundant amount is being supplied in the camps and cantonments, the council said, and a large quantity of privately sent food is being wasted.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
are most satisfying and we have one of the largest lines to found on. Gifts of high-grade goods at moderate prices.
BAGS and SUIT CASES, POCKETBOOKS, BRIEF CASES, Etc.
CUMMINGS TRUNK FACTORY
657 Atlantic Avenue
Between Summer and Essex Streets
Open evenings after Dec. 14th

LEATHER GOODS
The Army and Navy Game Board
CHECKERS—PEG SOLITAIRE
Checkers, Peg Solitaire, and other board games, plus and directions attached. Suitable for Soldier's Kit. 2 1/2 in. square. Price 50 cts. each—3 for \$1.45 postpaid.
F. H. Gathercoal, Wilmette, Ill.

School Helps
AT HOME
SCHOOL HELPS
46 Westland Ave., Boston

FOR CHRISTMAS—Unique, indestructible scrap books for children; covered with most attractive designs; 12 pages; 1 1/2 in. square. Price 50 cts. each—3 for \$1.45 postpaid.

MILINERY
St. James Hat Shop
237 Huntington Avenue
Display of
SMART MILLINERY
LENA C. EARLE

MRS. CHAS. W. JACOBS
SOMERVILLE'S LEADING MILLINER
41 College Ave., West Somerville, Mass.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
MISS B. W. LOGAN—SPENCER CORSET
A special design for each customer, front, back, side, and all-around; made of finest material. 408 Boylston St., Room 210, Boston.

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
FIGURE BUILDING
28 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

COWEN'S Women's Shop, 156 Mass. Ave., Boston—Wigs, corsets, hosiery, underwear, kimono, gloves; mail orders.

CLOTHING
MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones of Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1228 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2988. If one is busy call the other.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS
Tileston & Hollingsworth Company
PAPER MANUFACTURERS
49 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 5170

ENGRAVING
FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO.
Designers, Retouchers, Photo and Wood
11 Harcourt St., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Back Bay 2200

PRINTERS
WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' HOLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 1819

AGENTS WANTED
AGENTS wanted to sell a new coal saving draft regulator, on commission; good profits being made. E. V. 54 South 17th St., Room 101, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—MALE
WANTED—Working foreman to take charge of the shop manufacturing cast metal specialties; one who can read blue prints and lay out work; apply by letter only. THOS. S. FRIDEN, 510 N. La Salle St., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—A family living simply in a quiet village in Southern New Hampshire is in need of the services of a capable woman of settled habits who is neat, intelligent, and capable of managing a household and doing all the necessary work of a family. A good opportunity for the right kind of a person; family consists of husband, wife, three children and resident governess; best of references required; apply to Lock Box 50, East Ridge, N. H., giving some idea of salary desired.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
SITUATION WANTED—By married man, res. N. Y. State; exemplary habits, competent, energetic; 25 yrs. bus. exp.; at pres. active head of successful jobbing business; desirous of assuming representative position with manufacturer, jobber or financial institution requiring man for position of trust and responsibility; correspondence solicited; refs. given. Add. C. 25, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
CAPABLE English lady desires position as companion; help in household; no objection to Boston or suburbs. B. 28, Monitor Office, Boston.

WOMAN desires position of proofreader, dictation operator, care of mailing lists, etc.; exp'd; refs. E. E. R., 5685 Ellis Ave., Chicago.

NURSERY governess, Protestant, desires posn.; cap. of taking full charge; best of refs. Apply Clara Dickel, 65 Summer St., Haverhill, Mass.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER, secretary and stenographer; part or whole time. Address T. 16, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul St., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "In the Universe, Inviting Man, Evolved by Atomic Force." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

CRANE SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE
FOR SALE—Delivered in June, 1917, small mileage, cost \$10,500. Price right for quick sale. Address 1120, Monitor Office, Boston.

CLEANING AND DYEING
LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYEING—LAUNDRIES
17 Temple Place, Boston
245 Huntington Avenue Phone B 8 800

RUG CLEANERS
COLGATE SERVICE, Inc.
ORIENTAL RUG MERCHANTS
Residential Vacuum Service Phone 1000 Beach

HATTERS
WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston. Straw and Felt hats cleaned and retimed. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired; bands and blouses all widths and shapes put on while you wait.

ELECTROTYPING
DICKINSON ELECTROTYPING FOUNDRY
(American Typelenders Co.)
ELECTROTYPING
270 Congress Street, Boston. Tel. Main 220.

LAUNDRIES
Established 1877
RICHARDSON'S ELITE LAUNDRY
Quality First

THEY KNOW HOW
at **RICHARDSON'S**
to do the
Finest Family Laundering
Reason: A Generation's Continuous Practice. Drivers call in Boston and suburbs.
51 CHARDON STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Hay. 1273

FARM AND GARDEN SUPPLIES
A Garden in Your House
Plant Stand with drip pan, \$9.75. Laid out one foot and the entire stand folds flat.
Poultry and Dairy Supplies
Write for our Catalog—FREE
Griffith & Turner Co.,
208-215 N. Park Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BOOKS
BOOKBINDING
Binding and rebinding of every description. Magazines, pamphlets, Bibles, scrap books, folios. Prices reasonable. Write for our Catalog—FREE
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED
WM. S. LOCKE
26 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Main 1274

BOOKS, Old and New
Subscriptions Taken to All
Leading Foreign Periodicals
We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence solicited.
SMITH & McCANCE
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS
Phone your orders. Haymarket 413

BIBLES
Largest assortment, lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for Catalogue 8
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Beaufort St.,
Mail Address 12 Bowdoin St.

DUDLEY & HODGE
BOOKS, Stationery, and Miscellaneous
289 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 1274

BOOK MARKERS
BIBLE STUDY
Is much simplified by the use of "VERA" MARKERS
Transparent, light in weight, self-adjusting, durable, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Special size made to order. A sample for a stamp. Foster's Handy Helper, consisting of imported charcoal and erasers, 25c. O. J. KORDULA
1916 Cedar Road, Sta. F., BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
TRINITY COURT DINING ROOM
175 DARTMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Table d'Hôte Dinner 5.50 to 8 P. M., 75 cts.
Under same management Kensington Lunch Room, 687 Boylston Street.
LUNCHEON, 11.30 to 3 P. M.

LUNCH
For a Good Meal Go to PRESTON'S
1238 Boylston Street, Boston
Lunches to take out

JEWELERS
Emblem Jewelry
J. C. Derby Company
(Incorporated)
28 No. Main Street, CONCORD, N. H.
Illustrated catalog on request.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
Repairing and Remounting
ESTHER NUREBERG, 185 Tremont Street,
Opp. Park St. Church, Boston.
JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH
W. E. TAYLOR, 6 Bromfield St.,
15 years with Smith-Patterson Co.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
Rubber Stamps and Stencils
DIAMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS
175 Washington Street Tel. Main 7188
Send for catalog.

AUTOS, CARRIAGES
Call Brookline 358
For Auto or Carriage Livery
HENRY C. BELL
THE LONGWOOD COACH
75 Francis Street, Brookline

USED CARS
AT FAIR PRICES
Expert Overhauling and Battery Work
E. Y. STIMPSON, Agent
DETROIT ELECTRICS
630 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, B. 6 823-8824

AUTOMOBILES
CRANE SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE
FOR SALE—Delivered in June, 1917, small mileage, cost \$10,500. Price right for quick sale. Address 1120, Monitor Office, Boston.

CLEANING AND DYEING
LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYEING—LAUNDRIES
17 Temple Place, Boston
245 Huntington Avenue Phone B 8 800

RUG CLEANERS
COLGATE SERVICE, Inc.
ORIENTAL RUG MERCHANTS
Residential Vacuum Service Phone 1000 Beach

HATTERS
WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston. Straw and Felt hats cleaned and retimed. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired; bands and blouses all widths and shapes put on while you wait.

ELECTROTYPING
DICKINSON ELECTROTYPING FOUNDRY
(American Typelenders Co.)
ELECTROTYPING
270 Congress Street, Boston. Tel. Main 220.

LAUNDRIES
Established 1877
RICHARDSON'S ELITE LAUNDRY
Quality First

THEY KNOW HOW
at **RICHARDSON'S**
to do the
Finest Family Laundering
Reason: A Generation's Continuous Practice. Drivers call in Boston and suburbs.
51 CHARDON STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Hay. 1273

FARM AND GARDEN SUPPLIES
A Garden in Your House
Plant Stand with drip pan, \$9.75. Laid out one foot and the entire stand folds flat.
Poultry and Dairy Supplies
Write for our Catalog—FREE
Griffith & Turner Co.,
208-215 N. Park Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BOOKS
BOOKBINDING
Binding and rebinding of every description. Magazines, pamphlets, Bibles, scrap books, folios. Prices reasonable. Write for our Catalog—FREE
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED
WM. S. LOCKE
26 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Main 1274

BOOKS, Old and New
Subscriptions Taken to All
Leading Foreign Periodicals
We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence solicited.
SMITH & McCANCE
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS
Phone your orders. Haymarket 413

BIBLES
Largest assortment, lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for Catalogue 8
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Beaufort St.,
Mail Address 12 Bowdoin St.

DUDLEY & HODGE
BOOKS, Stationery, and Miscellaneous
289 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 1274

BOOK MARKERS
BIBLE STUDY
Is much simplified by the use of "VERA" MARKERS
Transparent, light in weight, self-adjusting, durable, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Special size made to order. A sample for a stamp. Foster's Handy Helper, consisting of imported charcoal and erasers, 25c. O. J. KORDULA
1916 Cedar Road, Sta. F., BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
TRINITY COURT DINING ROOM
175 DARTMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Table d'Hôte Dinner 5.50 to 8 P. M., 75 cts.
Under same management Kensington Lunch Room, 687 Boylston Street.
LUNCHEON, 11.30 to 3 P. M.

LAUNDRIES
Established 1877
RICHARDSON'S ELITE LAUNDRY
Quality First

THEY KNOW HOW
at **RICHARDSON'S**
to do the
Finest Family Laundering
Reason: A Generation's Continuous Practice. Drivers call in Boston and suburbs.
51 CHARDON STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Hay. 1273

FARM AND GARDEN SUPPLIES
A Garden in Your House
Plant Stand with drip pan, \$9.75. Laid out one foot and the entire stand folds flat.
Poultry and Dairy Supplies
Write for our Catalog—FREE
Griffith & Turner Co.,
208-215 N. Park Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BOOKS
BOOKBINDING
Binding and rebinding of every description. Magazines, pamphlets, Bibles, scrap books, folios. Prices reasonable. Write for our Catalog—FREE
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED
WM. S. LOCKE
26 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Main 1274

BOOKS, Old and New
Subscriptions Taken to All
Leading Foreign Periodicals
We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence solicited.
SMITH & McCANCE
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS
Phone your orders. Haymarket 413

BIBLES
Largest assortment, lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for Catalogue 8
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Beaufort St.,
Mail Address 12 Bowdoin St.

DUDLEY & HODGE
BOOKS, Stationery, and Miscellaneous
289 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 1274

BOOK MARKERS
BIBLE STUDY
Is much simplified by the use of "VERA" MARKERS
Transparent, light in weight, self-adjusting, durable, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Special size made to order. A sample for a stamp. Foster's Handy Helper, consisting of imported charcoal and erasers, 25c. O. J. KORDULA
1916 Cedar Road, Sta. F., BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
TRINITY COURT DINING ROOM
175 DARTMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Table d'Hôte Dinner 5.50 to 8 P. M., 75 cts.
Under same management Kensington Lunch Room, 687 Boylston Street.
LUNCHEON, 11.30 to 3 P. M.

LUNCH
For a Good Meal Go to PRESTON'S
1238 Boylston Street, Boston
Lunches to take out

JEWELERS
Emblem Jewelry
J. C. Derby Company
(Incorporated)
28 No. Main Street, CONCORD, N. H.
Illustrated catalog on request.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
Repairing and Remounting
ESTHER NUREBERG, 185 Tremont Street,
Opp. Park St. Church, Boston.
JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH
W. E. TAYLOR, 6 Bromfield St.,
15 years with Smith-Patterson Co.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
Rubber Stamps and Stencils
DIAMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS
175 Washington Street Tel. Main 7188
Send for catalog.

AUTOS, CARRIAGES
Call Brookline 358
For Auto or Carriage Livery
HENRY C. BELL
THE LONGWOOD COACH
75 Francis Street, Brookline

USED CARS
AT FAIR PRICES
Expert Overhauling and Battery Work
E. Y. STIMPSON, Agent
DETROIT ELECTRICS
630 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, B. 6 823-8824

AUTOMOBILES
CRANE SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE
FOR SALE—Delivered in June, 1917, small mileage, cost \$10,500. Price right for quick sale. Address 1120, Monitor Office, Boston.

CLEANING AND DYEING
LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYEING—LAUNDRIES
17 Temple Place, Boston
245 Huntington Avenue Phone B 8 800

RUG CLEANERS
COLGATE SERVICE, Inc.
ORIENTAL RUG MERCHANTS
Residential Vacuum Service Phone 1000 Beach

HATTERS
WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston. Straw and Felt hats cleaned and retimed. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired; bands and blouses all widths and shapes put on while you wait.

ELECTROTYPING
DICKINSON ELECTROTYPING FOUNDRY
(American Typelenders Co.)
ELECTROTYPING
270 Congress Street, Boston. Tel. Main 220.

LAUNDRIES
Established 1877
RICHARDSON'S ELITE LAUNDRY
Quality First

THEY KNOW HOW
at **RICHARDSON'S**
to do the
Finest Family Laundering
Reason: A Generation's Continuous Practice. Drivers call in Boston and suburbs.
51 CHARDON STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Hay. 1273

FARM AND GARDEN SUPPLIES
A Garden in Your House
Plant Stand with drip pan, \$9.75. Laid out one foot and the entire stand folds flat.
Poultry

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

DALLAS, TEX.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Titche-Goettinger Co.
"The Shopping Center of Dallas"
Quality Goods—Perfect Service

MAIL ORDERS
Our Mail Order Department will carefully look after the wants of out-of-town people. We prepare charges on all orders, except those for extra heavy merchandise. Sample orders promptly filled.

M. Harris & Co.
INCORPORATED
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Everything for Women and Children
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Queen Quality Shoes, Millinery Etc.
We appreciate your business.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

SANGER BROTHERS
Largest Retail Dry Goods House in the South
Everything for personal wear of men, women, child. Home furnishings, furniture, rugs, draperies. Price that tell on goods that sell.

W. A. Green & Co.
Mail orders carefully and promptly filled. We appreciate the patronage of Christian Science Monitor readers.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
GOLDSMITHS
Kim and Murphy
Smart Styles in Rings, Cuffs, Dresses and Blouses
Your patronage will be appreciated

Aut. M. 4238 S. W. M. 7099
B. BENNO E. MANDEL
Superior Button and Planing Co.
Elm & Stone Sts., over Woolworth's
Buttons made to order. Finishing of all kinds.
Home-stitching and Pilot Edging.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Co.
Good Quality Home Furnishings
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies
of every variety. Prices most moderate.

MILLINERY
ANNABELLE CLOPTON
IMPORTED—Chapeaux—Fine Millinery
1813 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

PIANOS
BROOK MAYS PIANO CO.
1207 MAIN ST., OPP. P. O.
Pianos Sold on Easy Payments or Rented

CONFECTIONERY
THOMAS CONFECTIONERY CO.
"Quality and Service"
Candies, Ice Cream, Cakes, Drinks
Lunches and Pastries
2100 Elm St., 1603 Main St., 1503 Elm St.
DALLAS, TEXAS

TABLE SUPPLIES
SIMON DAVID—Fancy Groceries and Meats.
Phonograph S. W. Main 596-597 and 4838
Auto M-1248

LAUNDRIES
Oriental Laundry Company
Try Our Finest Family Work
S. W. Main 327—Phone—Auto M-2801

CLEANING AND DYEING
Quality Service, Responsibility
Out-of-town orders solicited
McGUIRE CLEANING CO.

CLOTHING
"Walk Up-Steps and Save \$5.00"
VICTORY & WILSON
SECOND FLOOR, 1503 MAIN ST.
Over Thompson's Cafe—1550 Main Street

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
UNITED SHIRT STORES, Inc.
Good Merchandise—Particularly Dollar Shirts
Also Collars, Ties, Underwear, Hosiery
Mail Orders Taken
1616 MAIN STREET, DALLAS

Holiday Gifts for Men and Boys
DIYERFESS & SON

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
DALLAS BAND HOUSE
King Band Instruments—Violins, Banjos,
Guitars, Strings, 1901 Main St.

FLORISTS
LANG FLORAL COMPANY
Selling out Guaranteed Singing Candles,
also Parrots, 2517 Ross Ave., Phone H-192

HOUSTON, TEX.
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.
"EVERYTHING TO WEAR FOR
MOTHER AND THE GIRLS"
We especially appreciate the patronage of
Monitor readers.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

EVERITT-BUELOW CO.
Woman's Clothiers
Specialized Service 715 Main Street

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
Dealy-Adey-Elgin Co.
Manufacturing Stationers
PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS

INSURANCE
Binz, Settegast & Oliver
Insurance
Binz Building

SALT LAKE CITY
MILLINERY
WONDER-MILLINERY
EMMA KELLER, Proprietor—28 Main
"Exclusive-Millinery"
Order work a specialty. MARIE KELLER, Mgr.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
L. A. PAULCO
LADIES' TAILOR, FURRIER
32 S. State Street

GARAGES
AUTO LAUNDRY & STORAGE CO.
H. D. Pottenger, Mgr.
Cleaning, greasing, storing and repairing.
50-53 P. O. Place

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE BY OWNER
Utah County Fruit and Farm Lands
W. C. ALBERTSON, DOOLY BLOCK

MACHINERY
F. C. STANNARD & CO.,
MACHINERY SPECIALTIES
Road Building—Contractors and Power Plant
Equipment—Correspondence solicited from users
and manufacturers.
314-315 Dooly Block, SALT LAKE CITY

FINANCIAL
Columbia Trust Company
225 Main St., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Acts in all trust capacities, pays 4% on savings
accounts.

FT. WORTH, TEX.

DEPARTMENT STORES

We are now showing exclusive
Fall Styles in
Women's Ready-to-Wear,
Millinery and Accessories.

Our customers living out of the city can
secure the same service as our local patrons
through our efficient Mail Order Department.
THE FAIR, FORT WORTH

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
LADD FURNITURE & CARPET CO.
Respectfully Solicits Your Patronage
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Stoves,
Quality Goods. Prices Right.

BALLARD ICE & FUEL CO.
Ice and Coal
Ice Capacity 130 Tons Per Day
Wagons in All Parts of City

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.
South Bros. Trunk Company
Makers of
"THE BAGGAGE THAT TRAVELS"
605 Main Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
NORVELL
Millinery, Corsets, Underwear, French Novelties
Six Fifteen Houston Street

TABLE SUPPLIES
MATTHEWS & SON
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Phone Lamar 4197
1104 Houston Street Satisfaction Guaranteed

Let Sandegard Feed You
Fourteen Up-to-date Stores
We Save You 20%

MARKETS
HOUSTON STREET MEAT MARKET
Fresh and Cured Meats and Sausage
1304 Houston St. Phone Lamar 2201

SHOES
WALK-OVER SHOES EXCLUSIVELY
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
811 HOUSTON STREET

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES
TEXAS TOP WORKS, J. G. Meserole, Prop.
Automobile tops, belts in curtains, dust hoods,
fan belts, or anything in our line. 304 Com-
merce st. Tel. Lamar 282.

EL PASO, TEX.
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
Sterchi Furniture Co., Inc.
New and Used Furniture, Carpets,
Linoleums, Stoves and Ranges.
We maintain a high class repair and refinishing
department.
345 Myrtle Avenue, El Paso, Texas

GROCERIES
WATSON'S GROCERIES
Are "Famous for Quality"
JOHN B. WATSON
210 TEXAS STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Kilham Stationery & Printing Co.
Commercial Stationers, Office Outfitters
Printers and Engravers
FIFTH AND OAK STREETS

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS
SOCIAL STATIONERY
Engraving—Printing—Embossing
CALLING AND CARDS
Wedding and Monogram Stationery
R. F. PRESCOTT, 144 B'way, Portland, Or.

CAFES, DELICATESSEN, ETC.
THE Sign & Rose
Top Floor, Broadway-Yamhill Bldg.
Broadway and Yamhill Street
Lunches 11:30 to 5

LAUNDRIES
"Your Satisfaction Is Our Success"
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO.
We Satisfy
855 Russell Street
Phone: East 220-B-2264

FLORISTS
NIKLAS & SON
Florists
403 Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon

SALEM, ORE.
GROCERIES
J. L. BUSICK & SON, Groceries
Charge Accounts at 456 State St.
Cut Rate Stores at 118 South Commercial St.
and 220 North Commercial St. and
1097 Chemeketa St. TRY ONE
4 STORES

HARDWARE
Ray L. Farmer Hardware Co.
EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE
Court and Commercial Sts. Phone 191

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Ranges. Everything for the Home.
IMPERIAL FURNITURE CO.
177 Liberty Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
U. G. Shipley Company
OUTFITTERS TO
WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN
"Where Shopping Is a Pleasure"

BOOKS
The Commercial Book Store
Books, Stationery, Engraving
Office Supplies a Specialty
163 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM

NO. YAKIMA, WASH.
HOWD CORSETS
Orders Taken for the Howd Corsets
Also agents wanted for Washington and Mon-
tana. Write or call at 701 N. 6th Street.

CLOTHING
HARRY HONEYCHURCH
Men's Clothing, Right in Price and Quality
301 E. Yakima Avenue

JEWELERS
LESLIE M. ROSE
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware,
Repairing. 418 W. Yakima Ave.

VANCOUVER, B. C.
INSURANCE
W. B. RICKARDS
INSURANCE
416 Winch Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

SEATTLE, WASH.

MILLINERY

Millinery
Millinery
1522 Second Avenue

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
Woman's Exchange
Home Cooked Meals
BAKERY GOODS
209 Union St., SEATTLE, WASH.

HICKS' CAFETERIA
MUSIC
Second and Madison, Leary Building
SEATTLE

THY SCHRADER'S HOME COOKED FOODS
113 Madison Street,
Seattle.

GROCERIES
OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND
The Best of Everything for the Table
SYLVESTER BROS. CO.
Wholesale Grocers
850-856 Fourth Ave. South, Phone Main 2800
SEATTLE, WASH., U. S. A.

AUGUSTINE & KYER
SEATTLE, WASH. FOUR STORES
Groceries, Meats, Delicious Candies

TABLE SUPPLIES
**GROCERIES, Confections, Ice Cream, Station-
ery.** Open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. 601 Federal,
corner Mercer. Capital 577

LAUNDRIES
Perfect! Just like new! Ivory white,
fresh, sweet and clean. It is a pleasure
to wear clothes laundered by
Supply Laundry Company
YOUR FAMILY LAUNDRY
Why not let us solve your laundry
problem? A phone call will bring us to
your door.
Howard Avenue N. and Republican Street
Capitol 300

ACME LAUNDRY
East 2299
High Grade Hand Work a Specialty
1313 EAST MADISON ST., SEATTLE

CLEANING AND DYEING
Eagle-Cleaners & Dye Co.
Suits Coats Waists Gowns Curtains Rugs
Moderate Prices
Elliot 88 SEATTLE Auto Calls

INSURANCE
Rentals and Insurance
R. E. WALKER
305 Collins Building, Seattle
MAIN 150

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS
SOCIETY STATIONERY SHOP
E. J. HARTNEY, Pres.
Wedding Stationery, Announcements, At Homes
214 Madison Street, Seattle

FLORISTS
Woodlawn Flower Shop
MAIN 683
1410-1412 Second Avenue, Seattle

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS
250,000 square feet of Glass
H. A. CROUCH—A. M. BEALL

PRINTING
ACME PRESS
W. F. BUSHELL
DISTINCTIVE PRINTING
1007 Third Avenue Main 1997 SEATTLE

SHOES
Turrell Shoe Company
903 2nd Ave., Burke Building,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
HIGH GRADE SHOES

RUGS AND CLEANING
Panorium Dye Works
ORIENTAL RUGS—CARPETS
Telephone M7680 For Driver

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
THE BARRETT CORSET SHOP
618 Union Street M-1294 SEATTLE

HOWD CORSET SHOP
Office: 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
316 Eld Building, Seattle, Main 5870, Wash.

PHLEPS COMPANY
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS
204 Traylor Bldg., 3rd and Marion, SEATTLE
STYLISH MILLINERY AND DISHMARKING
Remodeling a Specialty
The Normandie 510 Tel. Main 7800

OFFICE SUPPLIES
ACME STAMP WORKS
RUBBER AND METAL STAMPS
214 Marion St., Seattle 1006 A St., Tacoma
Main 5718 Main 7452

HOTELS
FORESTHURST HOTEL
1216 Ninth Avenue. Main 4955.
Centrally located, Sleeping Porches, Tent
Cottages, Tennis Court, Table Board.

WINTONIA HOTEL
Main 6540
Pike and Minor Avenue
SEATTLE

INTERIOR DECORATORS
GEO. L. DAVIS
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
901 Pike St., Seattle. Main 1837

HEATING AND VENTILATING
W. D. ALLEN
Member Am. Soc. M. E.
Main 6088. SEATTLE.

ROOMS TO LET
To one or two young women,
FURNISHED ROOM
Steam heat, phone, walking distance from
Steam, Breakfast if desired.
1921 15th Ave., Apt. Y. East 6850.

**IN PRIVATE HOME, one modern suite and
one room elegantly furnished; scrupulously
clean; table best. 602 17th South. East
1207.**

TACOMA, WASH.

- DRY GOODS

Tacoma's
Greatest Department Store
Rhodes Brothers

Six Great Floors of Quality
Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel
and Home Furnishings

Victrolas—Your Own Terms—in
Reason.

All the Victor Records All the Time.

FEIST & BACHRACH
High Class Dry Goods
Ready-to-Wear
AND
Men's Furnishings
1114 Broadway, TACOMA

HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS.
Washington Tool & Hardware Co.
GENERAL HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS,
LEGGINGS, PUTTEES, GOLF SUPPLIES
AND GYMNASIUM GOODS.

KEEN KUTTER CUTLERY
928 Pacific Ave., Tacoma

SHOES
McDONALD SHOE CO.
DELIGHTS IN FALL FOOTWEAR FOR MEN,
WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Hanan, Floreheim, Bostonian, Ground Gripper,
Dr. Reid's Cushion and others for men.
Hanan, Dorothy Dodd, Ground Gripper, Utz
and others for women.

TWO STORES—
943 Broadway and 1301 Pacific Avenue

TABLE SUPPLIES
McLean-McMillan Co.
PURE FOOD EMPORIUM
Phone Main 517 Tacoma, Wash.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
CARLYLE'S CAFETERIA
917 Pacific Avenue TACOMA, WASH.

CONFECTIONERY
THE C. T. MUEHLBRUCH CO.
Inc.
Dainty Luncheons Confections of All Kinds
917 Broadway, TACOMA

MARKETS
J. W. WOOD COMPANY
GROCERS
949 Tacoma Avenue Main 213 TACOMA

LAUNDRIES
Tacoma Steam Laundry
Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing Department
Phone Main 224. TACOMA, WASH.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
F. H. SCHWAN & CO.
Hair Brushes, Toilet Articles, Etc.
Expert Grinding, Electrical Supplies.
915 Broadway, Tacoma, Wash.

JEWELERS
DAY JEWELRY CO.
Quality Fine. Prices Right.
Phone Main 8749 1139 Broadway, Tacoma

TAILORS
CALLSON & AHNQUIST, Tailors
BETTER CLOTHES FOR MEN TACOMA
105 So. 10th Street

BARBER SHOPS
ZIMMERMAN'S BARBER SHOP
First-Class in Every Respect
1301-3 Commerce Street, Tacoma, Wash.

FINANCIAL
Tacoma Savings Bank & Trust Co.
11TH AND PACIFIC AVE.
Checking and Saving Accounts
Trust Department

REAL ESTATE
C. J. JOHNSON
Real Estate—Loans—Insurance
901 1/2 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma

Walla Walla, Wash.
DEPARTMENT STORES
GARDNER & CO., Inc.
The Quality Store
Walla Walla's Largest and Best Store
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Millinery, Dry
Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Groceries

JEWELERS
First-Class Jewelry—Right Prices
Mail Orders Solicited
K. FALKENBERG

BOOKS
Books, Stationery, Office Supplies,
Confectionery and Ice Cream.
Wholesale & Retail. **THE BOOK NOOK**

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
THE DAVIS-KASER CO.
10-20 Alder St., Odd Fellows Temple
Complete Home Furnishers

SPOKANE, WASH.
DEPARTMENT STORES
THE CRESCENT
SPOKANE'S GREATEST STORE
WHOLESALE, RETAIL AND MAIL ORDER
AMPLE ASSORTMENTS OF
Heatherbloom Petticoats
are a feature of Crescent Garment
Room stocks.

DRY GOODS
BLAKELY DRY GOODS CO.
302 Riverside Avenue.
The store you can't forget because it
tries to do Right in all Things.
Main 1708

PRINTING
KEYSTONE PRINTING CO.
510 SECOND AVENUE
F. W. Greenberg, Prop.
Printing That Pleases Particular People
Main 4745

Union Printing Company
E. D. Furman, Prop. Fine Job Printing.
Tel. Main 2262. 414 First Ave.

LAUNDRIES
CRYSTAL LAUNDRY CO.
For Dry Cleaning, Rug and Curtain
Cleaning you can rely on the CRYSTAL.
M-6060.

BERKELEY, CAL.

DRY GOODS

HINK'S Dry Goods
Berkeley's Largest Store

J. F. Hink & Son, Inc.

MOVING AND STORAGE
MOVING
Western Van & Storage Company
AUTO VANS

2079 Addison, Ph. Berk 2000, Berkeley, Cal.
Special Attention to Baggage

TABLE SUPPLIES
MELT T. SCHWEEN
OUR OWN BAKERY
DELICATESSEN
Spot's Mayonnaise and Salads
Wholesale and Retail
2071-2073 University Ave., Phone Berk. 5550

California Meat Market
Telephones Berkeley 341, Berkeley 342
2275 SHATTUCK AVENUE

MARKETS
J. HARRY LILLIE
Meat Market and Grocery
3002 Telegraph Avenue Tel. Berk. 810

PRINTING
H. S. HOWARD, Printer
2055 Addison Street
Berkeley California

BUILDING AND REPAIRING
JACOB KOLLMER
Building, Jobbing and Alteration
Phone Berkeley 5306 BERKELEY, CAL.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
F. L. BUTTERFIELD
Stoves and Crockery
2109 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley

COAL AND WOOD
WHITNEY & WHITNEY
Coal, Wood and Express
2125 Bonar Street Tel. Berk. 687

LAUNDRIES
Manhattan Laundry Co.
Quality and Service
1812 Dwight Way Tel. Berkeley 335

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
The Shop of Waists
Clever Blouses Our Specialty.
2177 Shattuck Avenue BERKELEY, CAL.

Pleating, Picotting, Hemstitching
Embroidery, Buttoning, Pressing of all styles
BERKELEY PLEATING SHOP
Berkeley 8423. 2171 Shattuck Avenue.

SHOES
THE BOOTERIE
Shoes for the Family
2235 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
W. M. STEVEN, The Painter—Paper-
hanging, tinting and decorating. 1524 Mil-
via st. Phone Berk. 5551 W.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
HOME grounds and gardens planned and de-
veloped; consultation invited. **WILLIAM CLAIR**
CLOYS, 2444 Piedmont Ave., Tel. Berk. 5587 W.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.
FINANCIAL
PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
4% Paid on Savings Accounts
\$1.00 Starts an Account

WALL PAPERS AND PAINTS
C. H. KREBS & CO.
Wall Paper, Paints, Glass
AUTOMOBILE OILS AND
GREASES
626 J and 1008 Seventh Street
SACRAMENTO

DEPARTMENT STORES
Breuners
EVERYTHING
FOR THE HOUSE
58 Years
In Business SACRAMENTO

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
OAK PARK FURNITURE CO.
Oak Park, Sacramento, Cal.
3015 Thirty-fifth Street

Complete House Furnishers
Out of High-Rent District
A. W. CLIFTON, Proprietor

AT ALL GROCERS
HALLIFAX QUALITY BAKING POWDER
Contains No Alum
1 lb 35c, 2 1/2 lbs 75c, 5 lbs \$1.40

CLEANING
THE EMERALD Master Cleaners
Main 3021-R
2005 J Street, SACRAMENTO

MOVING AND STORAGE
WESTERN TRANSFER, VAN & STORAGE CO.
Piano Moving a Specialty
AUTO TRUCKS
613 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.
Office Phone M-550. Res. Cap. 211-J

OAKLAND, CAL.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM CALIFORNIA CITIES

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Here's Our "Roll of Honor"

"Perrins" gloves — "Kayser" silk gloves — "Utopia" yarns
 — "Modart" corsets — "Kayser" underwear — "Wirthmor" waists
 — "W.B." corset — "Pictorial" patterns — "Welworth" waists
 — "Onys" hosiery — "Merode" underwear — "Andrea" model hats

Holzwarner Inc.
 Broadway at Sixth San Diego

TABLE SUPPLIES

Holzer

11 Cash Money-Saving
 FOOD-STUFF STORES

All conveniently located in various
 parts of the city. The same low
 prices prevail at all

11 STORES

HAMILTON'S
 Grocers — Sixth and C

GOLDEN WEST DAIRY CO.
 THE QUALITY BUTTER SHOP
 "You see us make it." 807 BROADWAY.
 Butter, Cottage Cheese, Buttermilk.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Bentley & Gillson
 1041-1045 FIFTH STREET
 SAN DIEGO'S PREMIER STORE
 FOR MEN AND BOYS
 We Sell Kuppenheimer Clothes

FINANCIAL
THE SAN DIEGO SAVINGS BANK
 The Oldest and Largest Savings Bank
 in San Diego
 3% Interest on Check 4% Interest on Sav-
 ing Accounts 4% Interest on Ins. Accounts.
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
 S. W. Cor. 5th and Broadway
 Capital \$100,000. Surplus and Profits all
 earned. \$500,000. Largest Surplus of any
 Bank in San Diego.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
Carpenter's
 THE HOLIDAY STORE OF SAN DIEGO
 1038 Sixth Street

ARTS AND CRAFTS
Frank C. Orr
 Pictures—Frame
 Artists' Supplies—Kodak Finishing
 1157 Fourth Street

SHOES
Lewis Shoe Co.
 S. W. Corner 5th and C Streets

Boldrick Shoe Co.
 946 FIFTH STREET

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
 1020 FIFTH STREET

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
Harmony Cafeteria
 651 FIFTH ST.—NEAR BROADWAY
 Continuous Service—6:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.

Morgan's Cafeteria
 1019 SIXTH STREET

WHEN IN LA JOLLA
 Tarry and Rest Awile at
 "THE CRICKET"
 Service 12 to 7 Lunches Put Up

THE BONNIE BOX
 Genuine Home Cooking
 MISS SUMMIS, 531 B Street
 Tel. Main 1550

The Lenox Cafeteria
 1131 Fifth Street

CONFECTIONERY
Ingersoll Candy Co.
 FINE CANDIES
 1015 Fifth Street

TOPPING'S
 Lunches and Frozen Delicacies
 925 Fifth Street

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
 "EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL"
HARTWELL ELECTRIC CO.
 953 Sixth Street

HARDWARE
WHITE HARDWARE CO.
 420 E STREET

SIGNS
NATIONAL SIGN CO.
 841 Third Street, Bet. E and F

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THEATRE MUSIC CO.
 640-644 Broadway
 Talking Machines Sheet Music
 The Brunswick Phonograph

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
EXPERT SERVICE BUREAU
 644 Sprinkle Bldg. Tel. Main 3794.
 Business and Household Service

DRESSMAKING
MISS KELD
 802 B Street, Corner Third
 Gown, Coat and Suits

ROOMS TO LET
ROOMS AND APARTMENTS 710 Beach
 82—Quiet, homelike surroundings; reason-
 able rates. MRS. E. M. KELD.

DEPARTMENT STORES

THE BOSTON STORE

5th and C
 S. Bingham Fifth at C.

The Mode
 CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE
 Broadway at Sixth

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
Jones-Moore Paint House
 S. E. Corner 5th and A Street

MUSIC
SO. CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.
 630 C Street
 EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

FLORISTS
MISS A. M. RAINFORD
 1110 Fourth Street
 Flowers for All Occasions

CLEANING AND DYEING
R. W. DEMING
 THE CLEANER
 2365 Fifth St. Both phones.

HOTELS
ARNO
 New and Modern.
 75c to \$1.50 per day.
 San Diego, Cal. 23 to 25 per week.

BOARD AND ROOMS
 BOARD AND ROOMS in private home
 near park, rates reasonable. MRS. A. L.
 DOYLE, 2639 5th st.; Main 5241.

SANTA ANA, CAL.
JEWELERS
J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO.
 ONE PRICE JEWELERS
 Engraved Cards and Wedding Stationery
 106 EAST FOURTH STREET

FINANCIAL
First National Bank
 of Santa Ana
 Corner of Fourth and Main Streets

JEWELERS—PIANOS
CARL G. STROCK
 115 East Fourth Street
 Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry
 Edison Phonographs—Pianos

GROCERIES
THE WASHOE GROCERY
 Meat Market
 Home 290 708 Lacey Street Sunset 853
 Auto Delivery to All Parts of City
 J. F. Richards N. E. Watson

BOOKS
SANTA ANA BOOK STORE
 104 East Fourth Street
 Office Supplies—Stationery—Engraving—
 Picture Framing
 Telephones—Home 507, Sunset 97

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
Horton-Spurgeon Furniture Co.
 Corner Fourth and Spurgeon
 Let Us Furnish Your Home

CLEANING AND DYEING
The Crystal Cleaning Co.
 L. B. BARRETT, Mgr.
 207 MAIN STREET
 Pacific 075 Home 53

SHOES
Turner Shoe Company
 New Location
 100 East Fourth Street
 SANTA ANA

ARTS AND CRAFTS
THE SUMMER SHOP, 212 West 4th St.
 Things artistic in Santa Ana. Pictures, fram-
 ing, gifts, pottery and other objects of art.
 Hemstitching, canisters, caps, and bags to order.

MILLINERY
RUTHERFORD
 Practical Up-to-date Millinery
 408 N. Main St. Phone 1234 W

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
W. A. HUFF COMPANY
 The Home of
 HART SCHAFFNER & MARK CLOTHES

INSURANCE
BEN E. TURNER
 INSURANCE
 113 West Fourth St. Sunset 294

CLOTHIERS
HILL & CARDEN
 Men's and Boys' Furnishings

GLENDAL, CAL.
SHOES
CROFTON THE SHOE MAN
 541 BRAND BOULEVARD
 Kewpie Twin Shoes for Children
 GROVER SHOES for Women
 CROSETTE SHOES for Men

CLEANING AND DYEING
THE GLENDALE DYE WORKS
 435 1/2 So. Brand Blvd.
 Glendale 207 Blue 220
 Dry Cleaners — Dyers — Launderers

DRY GOODS
THE WILLIAMS STORE
 DRY GOODS
 245 So. Brand Blvd. Glendale 208

MONROVIA, CAL.
FOR SALE
 Good paying grocery business; store building
 and home, located on the same lot in Monrovia,
 California. Low of six thousand; price \$7000
 cash. Address 215 California Ave., Monrovia,
 California.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
FOR SALE
 Good paying grocery business; store building
 and home, located on the same lot in Monrovia,
 California. Low of six thousand; price \$7000
 cash. Address 215 California Ave., Monrovia,
 California.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Boos Bros. Cafeterias
 436-45 South Hill Street
 321 West Fifth Street
 648 South Broadway
 228 South Broadway

Y. M. C. A. CAFETERIA
 715 South Hope Street
 Continuous Service Day and Night

Vidamar Restaurant
 106 West Tenth Street
 Between Main and Broadway

CALIFORNIA CAFETERIA
 325 West Third Street Phone A 3778

GROCERIES
Ralphs Grocery Company
 "SELLS FOR LESS"
 Four stores, 635 and 317 So. Spring St.
 Cor. 35th Pl. & Vermont, Pico & Normandie

BAKERIES
MRS. BATH'S BAKERY
 1125 Serrano Street Tel. 52161
 Delicious Cakes a Specialty

KODAKS
KODAKS
 And Everything That Goes With Them
EARL V. LEWIS
 226 West Fourth 205 West Seventh

CLEANING AND DYEING
O. W. THOMAS CO.
 Dry Cleaners and Dyers
 2207-9 Maple Avenue
 702 W. Sixth Street
 South 470
 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

PARIS DYE WORKS
 Expert French Dry Cleaners
 31st and San Pedro Streets
 LOS ANGELES South 6241

Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co.
 Curtains Called for and Delivered
 1577 West Washington Street
 Home 22136 West 1375

CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
ARTHUR L. RAYTON
 Wright and Callender Bldg. Tel. A-3916,
 Bldg. 7673. Use phone—Auto will call.

LAUNDRIES
PEERLESS LAUNDRY COMPANY
 All that the name implies as to
 FAMILY WASHING FAMILY STYLE
 Home 60558 South 6218
 Main St. at Stanton Ave.

Hollywood Laundry, Inc.
 Sunset and Cahuenga Avenue
 Telephones, Home 579216, Holly. 2141

INSURANCE
HEIMANN & COMPANY
 Insurance
 420 VAN NUYS BUILDING
 F 6544 Main 3566

REAL ESTATE LOANS
 AND FIRE INSURANCE
FRED M. WELLS
 705 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
 A-5737, Main 1175

REAL ESTATE
WALLACE A. MARSHALL
 With Cadwalader Bros.
 REAL ESTATE—INVESTMENTS
 1015 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
 Phone: F-2013, Main 1175

INTERIOR DECORATORS
CATCH-HILL STUDIOS
 INTERIOR DECORATING
 Suite 114 Story Building, Los Angeles, Ann

SHOES
WALK-OVER SHOES
 For Men and Women
JESSEB'S WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS
 612 S. Broadway & Cor. 4th & Spring Sts.

Custom Bootmaker
CARL NELSON, Shoe Repairing
 429 South Hill Street

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
Walters Stenographic Co.
 519 HAAS BUILDING, LOS ANGELES
 A 5000—NOTARY—Main 2617

LAIRD STENOGRAPHIC CO.
 604 Citizens Bank Building
 LILLIAN H. JONES, IONA EVERSHED
 Home A-1637 Bdy 4275

BARBER SHOPS
L. A. Investment Bldg. Barber Shop
 230 Investment Bldg. 8th and Broadway A 9673
 Moderate terms. 618 South Alvarado Street.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
PAINTING, Decorating, Tinting, Paper
 Hanging, Cabinet Work, Etc.
 656 Lucas ave., Los Angeles. 52706.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS
BRADLEY'S High Grade Liquid Paint.
 The paint with merit made in Los Angeles. BRAD-
 LEY-WISE PAINT CO., 650 Santa Fe Ave.

WATCHMAN SERVICE
LEE W. HAHN, private night watchman
 in West Adams Heights. 2727 Harvard
 Blvd. Home 72903.

LITERATURE BOXES
LITERATURE Boxes, gold lettered
 \$1.25 to \$1.75; delivered anywhere; post-
 age extra. E. M. STREET, 444 Lucas av.

BOARD AND ROOMS
ROOM AND BOARD in a refined home
 for paying guests; directly opposite Westlake Park;
 moderate terms. 618 South Alvarado Street.

IN ATTRACTIVE HOME, lovely rooms with
 board; dinner served to callers also.
 MRS. NINA H. COOLEY, 1000 S. Alvarado st.
 56141

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
EAT AT THE
Arlington Cafeteria
 26-32 S. BUTTER ST.

BUILDERS
MILWAUKEE BUILDING COMPANY
 Design Your House
 Build Your House

OUR SINGLE CONTRACT SYSTEM
 Unites the work of Architect and Builder
 in a logical manner.
 Produces economic efficiency.
 Harmonizes the interests that ordinarily
 conflict.

TEN YEARS OLD
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES
ASK YOUR DEALER
FOR
LESS CARBON—MORE POWER
 Saves wear and tear.
 Reduces vibration.
 Gives more power.
CASTOR MOTOR OIL & SUPPLY CO., Mfrs.
 A 5221-M 7264 668 So. Alameda St., Los Angeles

GARAGES
Golden State Garage
 2122 WEST PICO STREET
 Selling

WOODS DUAL POWER CARS
 One of America's most efficient Automobiles
 GAS AND ELECTRIC SERVICE
 Dealers in High-Grade Used Electric Cars
 F. E. FELT, Owner Home 24539
 West 7061

AUTOMOBILES
BRISTOL TAXI COMPANY
 10c per Mile
 All Night Service
MISS E. KUNTZ, 2692 W. PICO ST.
Green
 926 SO. FIGUEROA ST.

CONTRACTORS
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
QTY OR COUNTRY
Allen-Knight Construction Co.
 1123 Story Building, Los Angeles, Cal. F 1307
 Residence, Long Beach 10688

Electrical Contractors
GANS BROS.
 Retail Stores, 812 So. Spring St., 211 N.
 Main St., A-3742, Main 1033.

BICYCLE REPAIRING
Angelus Bike Shop
 Make repairing a specialty; new and
 second-hand bicycles sold on easy terms.
 Rear 218 W. 4th St. Main 1265.

JEWELERS
JEWELERS—H. R. CROUCH CO.
 Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry
 Special Order Work a Specialty
 758 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F-1779

WATCH REPAIRING
C. H. BRIDGES
 High-Class Work at Reasonable Prices.
 815 W. Third Street, F-1117.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
MYER SEGEL & CO.
 445 South Broadway
 Women's and Children's Garments at
 Moderate Prices

Ladies' Gowns and Fancy Coats
MME. WOOLLEY
 Brack Shops, Promenade 5 F-2410

GOWNS
MRS. PHOEBUS OLIVER
 MODISTE
 1727 W. 7th Street, LOS ANGELES. 53152

TAILORS
TAILOR—Edwin Hartley
 Right Clothes at Right Prices
 204-3 Lissner Building, 324 S. Spring Street

Tailors—Henry G. Krohn Co.
 Suits \$30 to \$60
 228 West Fifth, at Broadway

OLIVER D. MILSON
TAILOR
 Suite 602, Citizens National Bank Bldg.

HENRY A. BECK
GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
 508-9 Q. T. Johnson Building
 Broadway at Fourth

LOUIS BRAND
LADIES' TAILOR
 Suits \$20 and up F 2083
 234 South Broadway

LAWRENCE G. CLARK
FINE TAILORING
 205 West 8th Street

PRINTING
PRACTICAL PRINTING
 Sunday-school, church and secretary's
 supplies, office stationery, job printing.
 BAUER-PEETERMAN CO.
 421 Wall Street. Send for catalogue.

The Bolton Printing Co., Inc.
 204-208 EAST FOURTH STREET
 LOS ANGELES Main 6219
 F 6291

SIGNS
DRONGOLD-ROEDERER CO.
 1025 S. Low Avenue Street
 Est. 1874 Main 808

MUSIC
R. W. HEFFELFINGER
 MUSIC DEALER Importer
 444-446 Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
DUNCAN VAIL COMPANY
 730-732 So. Hill Street
 Artists' Material, Engraving,
 Stationery, Picture Framing.

SIGN PAINTING
PACIFIC SIGN SERVICE, 839 1/2 South Hill
 Signs of every kind. CRIS HINSHEN.
 Phone F 5822.

STOCKTON, CAL.
CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
EAT AT THE
Arlington Cafeteria
 26-32 S. BUTTER ST.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
J. H. Mother Co.
 PASADENA, CAL.

COLORADO AT MARENGO
Dry Goods — Bedding — Draperies
Women's Apparel — Children's Wear
SWOBDI Exclusive Millinery
Laird & Schober Shoes

Wear Gossard CORSETS
They Lace In Front
 Discriminating Women Look For This
 Trade Mark
YOUR MODEL AT \$8.00 UP
 Sold and Fitted by
HERMAN E. KERTEL CO.
 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

The Pasadena Corset Shop
 MRS. H. E. FORD, Corsetiere
 308 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 3588
 CORSETS — LINGERIE

MILLINERY
Unusual Hats for Women
He Hat Shoppe
 MISS SCHERTZ
 Telephone Fair Oaks 1510
 198 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.

GROCERIES
Pasadena Grocery Co., Inc.
 141-143 East Colorado St. Tel. Col. 5300

P. C. NASH, Manager.
 Main Floor—Groceries, Fresh Meats, Fish,
 Poultry, Delicatessen, Fruit, Vegetables, Candy,
 Soda Fountain.
 Second Floor—China House Furnishings,
 Basement—Toys, Tires and Accessories, Seeds,
 Poultry Supplies.

CABLES—GROCERY
 Colorado 2804
 Quality and Service the Best
 FULL LINE OF GROCERIES
 FRESH AND SMOKED MEATS
 Fine Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty.
 Prices the lowest. Free delivery to all parts
 of city.
 Cor. Cypress Ave. and Villa St., Pasadena.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
BRENNER & WOOD
 37 North Raymond Avenue
 Responsible for
ALL BRENNERWEAR
FOR MEN

FLORISTS
The Cecilia
 13 East Colorado Street
 Florist Telegraph Delivery. Fair Oaks 4141

ELDER'S FLOWER SHOP
 280 E. Colorado St.
 Tel. F. O. 227
 Mail and Telegraph Orders
 Promptly Delivered.
 Member of the National Florists
 Association

FINANCIAL
 The Banking Institutions for you to be in touch
 with in PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, are the
Union National
 and the

Union Trust and Savings
 DEPOSITS\$7,000,000
 RESOURCES\$9,000,000

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.
 47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1086
 Wedding Invitations and Announcements
 Engraved or Printed
 Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
PICTURE FRAMING
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
 190 East Colorado Street
 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

PLUMBING
Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing
Gas Fitting
J. W. ARRI, 255 Franklin Avenue
 Phone F. O. 2386

FEED AND FUEL
UNION FEED AND FUEL CO.,
 Wholesale and Retail
 Broadway and Union. Both phones 2080.
 So. Pasadena Office, 1504 Mission. Colorado 320.

SHOES
WALK-OVER SHOES
 FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BASSETT'S WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
 38 East Colorado Street

SHOES
 For Every Member

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

OUTLINE OF PARIS SEASON OF OPERA

Performances Four Times a Week as in Times of Peace—The Repertory and the Singers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In spite of the difficulties there have been to contend with, Paris has made a determined effort to support and encourage the artistic life of the city. The picture galleries are again thrown open to the public, and the opera season which is now commencing promises to be most interesting. M. Jacques Rouché, the director, has given some very interesting information with regard to the winter program.

Performances will be given four times a week, on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, as in times of peace. The first work to be performed will be one of M. Camille Saint-Saëns' principal works, the historic opera, "Henri VIII"—the chief part being taken by the famous Italian tenor, M. Battistini, who will sing in French. He has been coached by M. Saint-Saëns himself and the latter, who is by no means easy to please, has expressed himself as delighted with M. Battistini's interpretation of the part. The great French artist, M. Maurice Renaud, who to the laurels of the theater has added those of the battlefield, will make his reappearance in an Italian work, Verdi's "Otello." M. Renaud will also be heard in the other rôles which he has interpreted so successfully in Paris and America. Another engagement which will be of great interest to Paris audiences is that of Mlle. Chénal, who will sing in "Thais," "Romeo et Juliette," "Salammbô" and other works. Other singers include Mlle. L. Breval, Mmes. Litvinne, Marguerite Carré, Croiza, Edvina, and from the conservatoire, Mlles. Allix, Laval, and Housay.

The works to be produced will comprise "Faust," "Rigoletto," "La FAVORITA," "Le Trouvère," "Aida," "Guillaume Tell," "Hamlet," "Patrie," "Iris," "Messidor," "L'Étranger," "Monna Vanna," "Ariane," "Roma," "Salammbô" and the "Prométhée" of M. Gabriel Fauré which met with such a remarkable success last June. M. Rouché is going to produce a masterpiece of Rameau, "Castor et Pollux," which he considers will delight the public, not only by the charm of its music, but by its spectacular magnificence. The chief artists will be Mlles. Breval and Litvinne, and MM. Battistini, Plamondon and Grosse. "Sylvia," the well-known ballet by Léo Delibes which the public and subscribers have begged for so long, will also be produced. New scenery will be painted by M. Maxime Dethomas, the leading French scenic painter.

Among new works to be produced will be the "Saint-Sébastien" of M. Debussy, the "Guercœur" of M. Albert Magnard, the "Goyescas" of Señor Granados, "Sadko," by Rimsky-Korsakov, and "Rebecca," the impressive oratorio by César Franck. At the desire of M. Florent Schmitt, the "Tragédie de Salomé" will form part of the repertory of the opera.

M. Rouché would have liked to give Gabriel Dupont's "Antar," Vincent d'Indy's "Légende de Saint Christophe," and M. Gabriel Pierné's ballet, "Cydalise," but the authors or librettists of these works having expressed a desire that their production should be deferred till a more favorable moment, he felt he must agree. In their place, therefore, he proposes to give a lyrical drama by M. Alfred Bruneau, which will reveal his talent in a new form, "Les Fêtes Galantes," by Debussy, after Verlaine, and works by MM. Georges Hue, Camille Erlanger, and other young composers are also promised.

The admirable orchestra of the opera will be conducted by MM. Camille Chevillard, Ruhlmann, Bachelet, Busser and Grovlez. Certain Italian works will be conducted by Signor Arturo Vigna.

Such is the interesting program promised to the lovers of music for the forthcoming season at the opera, and M. Jacques Rouché has the reputation for keeping all his promises.

As a preliminary to the real opening of the season, an opera by a British composer, "Jeanne d'Arc," by Mr. Raymond Roze, has already been produced, for the benefit of the French and British Red Cross societies, more than 125,000 francs being realized by the performance. Owing to its success it has been decided to give further performances of this work. This is the first time that a British opera has been staged at the national opera house in Paris, and everything possible was done to make the occasion a success. Mr. Roze himself conducted, the name part was sung by Mlle. Chénal, and that of the Duke of Burgundy by M. Noté. There was a distinguished audience which included the British Ambassador and Lady Feodorovna Bertie, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp, the Italian Ambassador, Colonel and Mrs. House, and the Princess Murat.

WINNIPEG NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Handel Choir, R. Watkin Mills conductor, presented the oratorio "Samson" in Broadway Church on the evening of Nov. 29, the soloists being as follows: Delilah, Miss E. Verneer, soprano; Micah, Miss D. Parnum, contralto; Samson, W. D. Love, tenor; Manoah, Findlay Campbell, bass.

Artists who have given recitals in Winnipeg since the season opened are: Mlle. Ethel Legniska, pianist, two appearances; Miss Isolda Menges, violinist, two appearances; and Miss Lucy Gates, soprano. Miss Gates was assisted by Fred M. Gee as accompanist.



Alexander Constantinovich Glazounov

MUSIC IN ENGLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The program of the last symphony concert given by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra was almost long enough for a ballad concert, and although the musical latitude of a ballad concert is fairly well known, it is impossible to estimate the longitude, unless one has sat in the audience. Practically, there were two concerts, separated by an interval of five minutes. The first included the "Rosa-munde" overture, Tchaikovsky's overture fantasia, "Romeo and Juliet," and the twenty-ninth symphony, in A major, of Mozart. The second, and much the more interesting, consisted of Rachmaninov's concerto No. 2, in C minor for pianoforte and orchestra, with Mr. Benno Moisewitsch as the soloist; the first performance in England of two preludes for orchestra by Glazounov; Sir Henry Wood's orchestral version of three Spanish dances by Granados; and the prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin."

Applying his favorite theory of amour-propre, Saint-Beuve said of literary reputation that when a man survives in the memory of others, they do not see and admire him as he really was; they merely see and admire themselves in him. If that is true as of musical reputation one can understand why Tchaikovsky has always appealed less to the musician than to the musical man in the street. "Romeo and Juliet"—which was written, apparently, to please Balakirev, who proposed the subject, took an important share in the planning of the work, "and kept up a running fire of friendly criticism during the whole course of its composition"—is a theatrical and empty composition, as well it might be in the circumstances. Of Balakirev's attitude Rimsky-Korsakov says: "With his despotic character he demanded that every work should be modeled precisely according to his instructions, with the result that a large part of a composition often belonged to him, rather than to its author. We obeyed him without question, for his personality was irresistible." One may pay "Romeo and Juliet" the compliment of saying, therefore, that it might easily have been worse than it actually is.

Glazounov, Mrs. Newman told us in her descriptive notes, was the last to join that circle of ardent nationalists which, under the guidance of Balakirev, set itself the task of building up a school of Russian music and guarding its interests against excessive cosmopolitan influences. The two preludes for orchestra are a tribute to the memory of Vladimir Stassov and that of Rimsky-Korsakov, Glazounov's teacher, who "saw without envy his pupil become head of the Petrograd Conservatory, while he himself remained there as professor of orchestration and composition." Mr. H. G. Wells has said that there are those who walk backward into the future. Glazounov's respect for classical forms has not had the desolating effect so noticeable in the work of certain academic English composers who object to walking in any direction, either the past, the present, or the future. Full of glowing sincerity and saturated with fine color, these two preludes were, in spite of their somberness, received with enthusiasm by the audience. There is a startling quotation from the coronation scene of "Boris Godounov" in the first.

The orchestral dress with which Sir Henry Wood has decked out Granados' Spanish dances gives rather the impression of a misfit. The cut is clumsy and the color crude. Although the dress may be very cleverly stitched together, and the material quite nice, the Spanish lady dances as if she were conscious that something is wrong with her clothes. All the best orchestral costumes seem still to come from Paris and Petrograd. In France they can fit you out with an entire musical wardrobe; for, speaking of the "renacimiento" of Spanish music—one of the most sudden and arresting phenomena of modern European art—M.

Jean Aubry underlines the curious fact that the best Spanish composers of the day, those who most closely reflect the well-defined and varied Iberian character, are just those who went to France to receive their education. Paris is nearer than London to Madrid in more than a geographical sense.

Mr. Benno Moisewitsch is outstripping his competitors in the race for pianistic fame, and it will be interesting, later on, to compare his playing with that of the acknowledged giants when they return to the London concert platform. He is certainly a fine musical draftsman and possesses the power of playing big works with a firm, masterly, if rather hard outline. The instrument used on the present occasion was miserably deficient in tone quality, and an A flat was so out of tune as to be conspicuous. It is pleasant to record the attendance of an audience larger than usual.

MESSAGE'S 'BEATRICE' AT OPERA COMIQUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The recent production of "Beatrice" at the Opéra Comique was attended by many happy incidents. The performance was for the benefit of the "Epreuves de la Guerre" and the Paris press did everything in their power to make it a success, with the result that the receipts amounted to 56,250 francs. The sale of programs realized 1200 francs. The success, therefore, from the war charity point of view was very gratifying, but equally remarkable was the artistic success.

"Beatrice" as an opera is not yet known to the general public, as it had not been heard since its first production in the spring of 1914. The story is not new, it is a simple legend which has its counterpart in many countries. In France it seems to have been of Burgundian origin and is the foundation of M. Charles Nodier's novel, "La Légende de Saint Beatrice," from which M. Robert de Flers and M. G. A. de Caillavet have prepared the libretto. The music, composed by M. André Messager, was not completed till early in 1914 and the work was produced at Monte Carlo.

M. Gheusi was responsible for the production at the Opéra Comique and in this connection an interesting story is told. The eminent producer distributed the parts among the best artists at the disposal of the Opéra Comique, but when the day came for the composer to read the work to the provisional cast it was found that there was nobody there to create the prize part of Beatrice, a difficult as well as the chief part. There happened to be present a young pupil of the Schola Cantorum watching the proceedings with interest, and on seeing the dilemma she came forward and offered to read the part of Beatrice just for that occasion. Her offer was accepted. This young singer exhibited so much talent that the composer at once engaged her and insisted that she should create the part of Beatrice. The part requires expert dancing as well as singing, but Yvonne Chazel fulfilled the highest expectation and the Opéra Comique and Paris have acquired a new star. The other parts were well filled—the tenor part by M. Fontaine, and admirable assistance was given by Mlles. Madeleine Mathieu, Vautier, Borel, Carton, and MM. Vieulle and Audoin. The theater was packed, many wounded being present, in fact it was their day, but literary, musical and other sections of intellectual Paris were well represented.

The great success of the production and everything connected with it was still further accentuated by an incident that occurred during the performance. It was during the second act that the news of the English victory to the west of Cambrai became known.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In response to many requests from its patrons, Leopold Stokowski last week repeated the "Pathétique" symphony, the "Casse Noisette" suite, and the "Solennelle" overture, which proved one of the most popular programs of last season. The symphony was used, incidentally, a program line stated, to pay a graceful tribute to the memory of Richard Y. Cook, one of the original guarantors, who had esteemed the work greatly.

Though Mr. Stokowski's constantly developing, broadening, and intensifying talents still make any attempt rigidly to classify him a feat too hazardous to have genuine value, the accumulating programs of his various seasons seem to indicate that he is likely to win a certain distinction as a Tchaikovsky conductor. Composer and conductor in this case have certain elements of similarity. In both, the lyrical and dramatic elements are finely balanced. Both this creator of music and this re-creator have the habit of bordering upon ecstasy; they are akin in a certain gift of facility.

Mr. Stokowski read the symphony as the public would always have it read. He gave it something of the touch of the heroic, an adventure into the ideal robustly carried through. It is difficult to see the work precisely in this light—quite as difficult as to concur in the popular verdict that it is the greatest of Tchaikovsky's works in the larger forms. Stokowski's point of view, however, in no wise robs his reading of many exquisite beauties. His apparent effort, conscious or unconscious, to vindicate the subject matter of the composition cannot cloud his sense of its lyric values nor mar his understanding of the mannerisms and idioms upon which his reputation as a Tchaikovsky conductor will doubtless stand or fall.

His reading of the "Nut Cracker" suite, of course, was a gem of execution. This number has appeared so frequently upon the program of the Philadelphia Orchestra that it is a pleasure to remember its presentation of, say, two seasons ago and last Friday, and, noting the differences, obtain vivid illustration of the technical growth of the organization. For the overture Mr. Stokowski utilized all the pomp and circumstance which goes with placing an extra double quartet of brass in the staring procession boxes of the old Academy of Music to blare out the crashing final measures. This is a bit of extra effort for which impartial musical sense finds little need and good taste even less. Is the extra volume in the brass the sole desideratum? Then Mr. Stokowski should know that the effect is not proportionate to the means.

Moreover, the additional choir is so far removed from the main body of musicians that exact precision of tempi, so far as the audience is concerned, is almost impossible; and the dissipation of attention as the players take up their positions is enormous. It is hard to believe that this overture deserves so much attention anyway.

For the second time this season, Enrico Caruso last Tuesday night sang with the glory of his early days under the banner of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The work was "Pagliacci," beloved of the great tenor and his public alike, and the height of his inspiration was, the celebrated "Lament." It is difficult to convey the contagious effect of Caruso's singing on this occasion and in Puccini's "Manon" a few weeks ago except in terms of the early Caruso triumphs. Such liberal outpourings of golden sound, the tapping of such bottomless vocal wells, are otherwise without duplication. Yet there is a difference. It is more than an extraordinary physical phenomenon; it extends further than a mere enrapture of sense. A certain conscious understanding has supplanted unaided instinct in his singing, and but for his lamentable lack of dramatic sense would complete a picture of a charm as extraordinary as his vocal gifts. One thing is certain: the voice is having a rebirth. In Puccini's "Manon" his admirers were not witnessing the glory of the golden sunset.

Strange as it may seem, the performance of the traditional double bill of "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," with all their familiarity, developed other points of extraordinary interest. Mme. Florence Easton, making her first appearance in this city, sang the rôle of Santuzza with the vocal splendor which has been so large a factor in her new success with the Metropolitan. All her work is marked, in addition, with an historic sincerity and thoroughness which is still infrequent enough on the operatic stage, despite the advances of recent years, to inspire a grateful sympathy. Paul Althouse, who is a "graduate" of the Philadelphia Operatic Society, an organization of amateur opera singers now a dozen years old, sang the part of Turiddu and Thomas Chalmers, recruited this year from the former Rabinoff forces, rounded out the leading singers in "Cavalleria Rusticana." Claudia Muzio made a charming Nedda opposite Caruso in "Pagliacci."

There was a certain measure of musical reminiscence in the neglected concert given by the Manuscript Music Society in the rooms of the Art Alliance on Wednesday night of this week. The event was designed to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the organization. The program accordingly included three compositions by charter members and one by Henry Albert Lang, whose work has attained a certain amount of general recognition, which was submitted with an application for composer-membership at one of the society's early meetings.

The first number was an adagio and scherzo from a quintet for piano and strings by Dr. William Wallace

Gilchrist, Miss Agnes Clune Quinlan was at the piano and the Hahn quartet—composed of Frederick Hahn, Carleton Cooley, Louis Ferrara, and Victor de Gomez—rounded out the ensemble.

The Gilchrist work is familiar here, largely through the concerts of this society, and might easily have borne repetition in its entirety. Though it was well done many of its more robust effects were lost in the inadequate quarters which comprise the Art Alliance's temporary chamber music hall. In some respects the piece represents Dr. Gilchrist's style, not always highly original, in its best light.

Mr. Lang's variations on an original theme for piano is an ingenious number, but unfortunately ineptly played by the composer. Two songs by Massah M. Warner, and two violin numbers by Philip H. Goepf, completed the program.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York again responded to an appearance of Jascha Heifetz with a crowded house—this time with the Philharmonic Orchestra. He played the Tchaikovsky concerto in D major, the one which the composer dedicated to Auer, but withdrew the dedication when Auer admitted that he could not play it. Mr. Heifetz finds it easily within his powers, and occupies himself with the musical content with various results. Different conceptions of a movement call for differ in tempi, and Mr. Heifetz has taken his individual view point of the various sections of this concerto, but each is consistent, and as in previous recitals is graced by a violin virtuosity unique in concert history. Felicities of tone and mechanics will pall, and his public will demand phrases swelling musically to the exclusion of all thought of technical perfection. When this player has achieved the ability to obscure all consideration of his surpassing technical command he will be the greatest violinist we know.

The concert began with the Dvorák symphony No. 4 in G major, and ended with Victor Herbert's "Irish" rhapsody, which, despite the program notes to the contrary, is a "potpourri." Between these two there was a recital in Sibelius' "Swan of Tuusula" and the second of Smetana's patriotic tone poems, the "Vltava."

The first concert of the twenty-fifth season of the Musical Art Society, on Tuesday night, Dec. 18, found more of the religious and folk songs of former centuries arranged for chorus, on the program. A setting of Psalm CL by the Dutch composer, Sweelinck, of the Sixteenth Century, written for eight parts, and the "Quam Benignus" of Orlando di Lasso, greatest contemporary of Palestrina, were numbers most effective within their forms, polyphonic rather than choral; while the present-day Burlesque pieces, just kind, and thoroughly convincing of their kind, are frankly and kaleidoscopically harmonized, and if something is lost of the original flavor, at least the proverbial predilection of the Negro for "loud" colors is exemplified in these harmonies. A question for perennial discussion is that of accompaniment for the folk music that is being collected in its melodic form alone, much of this music never having existed in any other form. Whether to be correct and dull or to be entertaining at the sacrifice of authoritativeness is the question the composer must face, and Mr. Burleigh has chosen, wisely perhaps, to give his chorus adaptations solid musical appeal, knowing that no group of the ordinary choir singers can hope to reproduce in any measure the color and atmosphere of these Negro "spirituals."

As for the Sixteenth Century noëls, their naïveté is captivating, and furthermore, in those days they sang their praises in well rhythmed measures. The set piece of large form was "The Pilgrimage to Kevlaar," by Friedrich Klose, a "melodrama" for reader, three choirs, organ and orchestra. It was broadly conceived and narrowly executed. The fervent and beautiful reading of the text by Edith Wynne Matthison was out of key with the musical setting, which was only mildly and suavely effective, lacking point and climax, in spite of the means at the command of the composer. Elgar, too, pleased rather than impressed with his "Death on the Hills." The Berlioz "Sara la Baigneuse" of Hugo showed that composer in a mood rare with him, and there was touch and beauty in the slight lyric pastoral. Solid tone and sensitive response to musical demands marked the work of the chorus.

CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Nothing of importance has been presented at the Opera. Mr. Hadley's "Agora," which was to have been given for the first time anywhere on Dec. 13, has been postponed until next week. At Orchestra Hall, the Philharmonic Choral Society gave for the first time in Chicago (Dec. 12) Henry Hadley's "Music: an Ode" and

APOLLO
Player Piano
The Original 88-Note Player-Piano
MELVILLE CLARK PIANO CO.
410 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Best-ter Music
"Williams"
Sounding Board
played under record on
802 disc phonograph.
Send \$1.50 to
O. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.
Mlrs. Sapp and Dora

ROTHWELL CONDUCTS AT CINCINNATI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Walter Henry Rothwell made his first appearance as guest conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra at the fifth concert of the season. Mr. Rothwell was invited to act as "guest conductor" following acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Ernst Kunwald, whose Austrian citizenship had caused his detention by federal officials. Dr. Kunwald, after being taken to the Dayton (O.) jail as an enemy alien, was later released. His resignation had been in the hands of the orchestral association, of which Mrs. Charles P. Taft is president, for some time. Dr. Kunwald, however, for a second time tendered his resignation to the Symphony association, and this time it was accepted. He will continue to reside in Cincinnati.

The audience was keenly interested in the guest conductor, and his reception was cordial. The program was:

Overture, "Iphigenie in Aulis," Gluck; symphony No. 5 in E minor, "From the New World," Dvorák; overture, "Oberon," Weber; capriccio Italien, Tchaikovsky; entrance of the gods into Walhalla, from "Das Rheingold," Wagner.

No announcement has been made by the Symphony association as to a permanent successor to Dr. Kunwald. It was pointed out, however, in correction of original announcements, that Mr. Rothwell is guest conductor only.

It was erroneously stated in The Christian Science Monitor that Mr. Rothwell had been elected to succeed Dr. Kunwald as conductor. Later advice were to the effect that he was one of eight guest conductors who would conduct throughout the year. Others who may be asked to occupy this place are Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Agide Jachia and Henry Hadley.

LOS ANGELES SYMPHONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The twenty-first season of the Los Angeles symphony concerts opened on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 7, with Adolf Tandler conducting, and Desider Vessel, pianist, as soloist. The program included Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony in B minor, Saint-Saëns' fifth piano concerto in F, Liszt's "Les Préludes," and Sibelius' "Finlandia." The orchestra this year has reduced the number of its concerts. The next will be given on Jan. 4.

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

MUSIC is a language—the language of emotion; and the Aeolian-Vocalion is the one photograph which permits you to express your own musical thought. In all the history of musical instruments none that did not possess the element of personal interpretation has ever established a permanent place in the world of music. This delight of self-expression the Graduola affords you.

Vocalion Prices are \$45 to \$375; Graduola Styles from \$110; Catalogue and Complete Information Sent Upon Request.

THE VOCALION COMPANY
VOCALION HALL
IN BOSTON 190 BOYLSTON ST. IN PROVIDENCE 336 WESTMINSTER ST.

THE HOME FORUM

The Simplicity of Truth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRUTH is simple, and "post hoc, ergo propter hoc," or, after this, because of this, to quote the old Latin proverb, the reflection of simplicity must be simple. Anyone who will take the trouble to consider what this means will discover in a moment how it applies, in the history of that material counterfeit of the spiritual reality known as the human mind. All truly great men have loved simplicity, and though they may have had to move in courts, or have been more or less surrounded by conditions they did not deem it their business to control or to waste their time in attempting to control, their own lives have followed lines as severe in their simplicity as those of the Greek builder or the men who fashioned their ideals in Thirteenth Century Gothic.

Of course the question must arise as to what true greatness represents. But a Christian nation can have but one standard, the human pole star, the figure of Jesus of Nazareth. The reflection of true greatness is not to be found, then, in Croesus in the midst of his Lydian treasure chambers; in Alexander leading his armies across the world; in Pharaoh balancing the destinies of nations against a whim. It lies rather in the willingness and determination of a man to act up to that great saying of the prophet Micah, "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Now who are the men in the teeming millions of that great ante's nest called the world, who have come nearest to this? Their names are written in the Lamb's book of life, but the pages of this may not be read by eyes whose spiritual perception is dimmed by human passion. The village Hampdens, the mute inglorious Miltons, must remain unknown; but perhaps they were not Hampdens, because their voices did not pierce beyond the village green, and perhaps they were not Miltons, because they were mute.

Nevertheless when the Hampden or the Milton appears you find simplicity. Stand at the end of the long avenue cut through the deep wood at Great Hampden, and look at the simple, stately house in which the Hampdens have lived for centuries, or halt by the little wayside cottage, at the foot of the road which twists up the hill out of the village of Chalfont St. Giles, the cottage where Andrew Marvell visited Milton, and you will learn something of how great men have thought. The spirit of American liberty grew up, if it grew up anywhere in particular, in these Buckinghamshire valleys, where Penn and "the Friends" had their meeting

house amongst the beech trees. A few miles away, across the uplands, lies Sulgrave Manor, with the Washington stars and stripes carved on the lintel over the doorway, and again a few more miles, and the three horseshoes of the Franklins creak from the sign hanging out over the quaint, old-world street of Ecton village. Were there ever three more simple great men than Penn, and Franklin, and Washington? or would it be easy to mention three who loved truth more? "Simplicity," says the German philosopher, "is the seal of truth."

It was inevitable, then, that the Founder of the Christian Science movement should have been born in some such surroundings as those of that quiet farmhouse, on the New Hampshire hills, above the broad valley of the Merrimac. It was natural that, after years of suffering and trial, in the furnace of human purification, she should have come to live in the simplicity of that little house on the outskirts of Concord. For only the simplicity of such a life could have given to mankind the simplicity of the Christian Science gospel, and made healing possible again to the world, as it was taught and practiced, nineteen hundred years ago, on the hills above the sea of Galilee, and in the valleys of Judaea. The gospel of Jesus the Christ, is founded on that staggeringly simple, yet tremendous command, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me."

Now when a man really denies himself, he forgets himself and all mankind materially, and remembers only the image and likeness of God, and in this simple manner is Christian Science healing wrought. Mrs. Eddy has stated this with overwhelming simplicity, on pages 476-7 of Science and Health, in the words, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness; and this correct view of man healed the sick." From one end to the other of Science and Health, she is explaining, elaborating, and illustrating this marvelous statement and making it so simple and so plain that the wayfarer men, though fools, should not err therein. The doctrine of the unreality of matter does not teach that matter represents nothing at all, but that it is a mental misconception formed by the human mind, of a true spiritual conception or idea held in the divine Mind. When, therefore, the writer of Proverbs declared that as a man thinketh in his heart so is he, he was saying something which Shakespeare probably had in view,

centuries later when he wrote, "We are such stuff as dreams are made on." In other words the human being is the subjective condition or the externalized object of his own thought, and must alter, being a mere effect, with every alteration of the mind projecting or causing the effect. Consequently, if the human mind thinks in a sickly way, it is bound to manifest that sickliness in the body as its own subjective condition. On the other hand, if it thinks in a healthy way, it is bound to manifest that healthiness in the body, and, of course, in every phase of life.

But, inasmuch as "The human mortal mind," as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 139 of Science and Health, "by an inevitable perversion, makes all things start from the lowest instead of from the highest mortal thought," when a doctor intervenes, apparently successfully, to induce the human being to change his mind through the argument of a drug or a lancet, all that happens is that a belief of health is substituted for a belief of sickness. And it is just here that the fundamental difference of Christian Science teaching and any other becomes apparent. "Jesus," Mrs. Eddy writes, "beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals." There is the overwhelming difference. Jesus had so destroyed the human or carnal mind, by the simple process of denying himself, his own materiality that it is to say, that when the leper approached him, on the way to Capernaum, his own spirituality, or the Christ, rejected the life of sick matter, and recognized only that the idea of divine Mind, the real man, the image and likeness of God, was, whatever else, a purely spiritual idea, incapable of sin, disease, or death.

Knowing this Jesus knew that he was not placing his hand upon leprosy matter, since all that his spirituality was capable of recognizing as real was the image and likeness of God. Now he could not know this, as he did know it, without destroying the specific lie presented to him, that of a leprosy man, in the only place in which it claimed to exist, the human mind. Gone from there, it was gone not only for Jesus, but for the leper, and for the priest to whom the leper was to go and show himself. Jesus, in short, had known the truth, and Truth had destroyed the lie, and set the leper free. He had seen the perfect man where sinning mortal man alone was visible to those about him, and this healed the sick. This is the simplicity of Christian Science.

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing: in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. It is published in the following styles and bindings.

Cloth \$3.00

One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper 3.00

Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) 4.00

Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00

Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 6.00

Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth \$3.50

Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth \$3.50

Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

Where no reading room is available the book will be sent at the above prices express or postage prepaid on shipments either foreign or domestic.

Remittances by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Reading Rooms or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Publishers of all authorized Christian Science Literature.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Loch Maree, Scotland

Ross-shire is for the most part a country of barren mountains and moorland, but it has the charm of many lochs; lochs pine and birch fringed, like Loch Garve and Loch Luchart, and lochs which are mere sheets of water lying near some watershed, into whose depths the green hillside plunges unrelieved and bare. When the sun shines, the blue-ness of the sky is made visible on their surface and with a depth and intensity of color seen only in mountain tarns and peaty streams.

The most beautiful, perhaps, of all the lochs, is Loch Maree. Like Loch

Lomond, it owes much of its beauty to its wooded islands. Small and uninhabited, the romance of legend still clings to them.

In "Walks and Scrambles in the Highlands," Arthur L. Bagley gives a fine description of the approach to the loch on a summer's day at sunset, after a long day's tramp. "Late one evening in early June, I was tramping from Achnasheen to Kinlochewe with a heavy rucksack on my back, which seemed every minute to get heavier and heavier," he says, "and as I tramped along the side of Loch Rosque, wondering whether it was ever coming to an end, I said in my haste that it was one of the most dreary lakes that I had ever seen, and wished that I had stopped at Achnasheen Hotel instead of pushing on to Kinlochewe."

"The much-maligned Loch Rosque came to an end at last, and presently I was walking up to the watershed between the Loch Rosque Valley and that of Glen Dochartie, leading down to Kinlochewe and Loch Maree. On rounding the corner into Glen Dochartie, and beginning the long descent, a glorious vista unfolds itself. The wild and narrow valley extends for several

miles, gradually opening out at its lower end into the alluvial strath of Kinlochewe, eight hundred feet below, where can be discerned a roof or two, with perhaps a thin column of blue smoke ascending to the heavens, or tossing hither and thither, according to the state of the elements. Beyond Kinlochewe, Loch Maree, one of the loveliest of Scottish lakes, stretches away to the northwest; you will hardly believe that it is five or six miles away, so near does it seem in the pure air of these northern latitudes."

"Yes, it is at all times a magnificent view, but this evening it was glorified, etherealized, beyond anything I had ever seen. When I had proceeded a few hundred yards down the glen, the setting sun appeared over the far end of Loch Maree from behind the hill which had hitherto hidden it, and transformed everything instantaneously. I sat down on a boulder to drink in the beauty of the scene; . . . I forgot the heavy rucksack; I forgot that it was just nine o'clock, and that I had still three or four miles to go; I forgot everything of the earth earthly, for in the beautiful scene before me

there was something not of this earth, which banished all base and sordid thoughts."

"The distant lake was lit up as though by millions of colored lamps; a brilliant, fairy-like shimmer hovered over the long line of mountains on the north side of Loch Maree, lighting them until they loomed like a mirage of the desert rather than sober masses of granite; presently as the sun sank lower, this gradually gave way to a purple glow; a few minutes more, the ball of fire sank beneath the waters of the distant Minch, and the mountain wall was left in a deep black, which seemed a blacker black in comparison with the wonderful glow which had preceded it."

Leslie Stephen and His "Tramps"

In his "Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen," Frederic William Maitland devotes a delightful chapter to tramps.

"This chapter may begin with a few words from Mr. Meredith," he writes. "When the noble body of scholarly and cheerful pedestrians, the Sunday Tramps, were on the march, there was conversation which would have made the presence of a shorthand writer a benediction to the country. A pause to it came at the examination of the leader's watch and ordnance map under the western sun, and word was given for the strike across country to catch the tail of a train offering dinner in London, at the cost of a run through hedges, over ditches and fallows, past proclamations against trespassers, under suspicion of being taken for serious depredators. In flight, the chief of the Tramps had a wonderfully calculating eye in the observation of distances and the nature of the land, as he proved by his discovery of untried passes in the higher Alps, and he had no mercy for pursy followers."

"The descent from the prose of the poet to the prose of the annalist will be painful; but it falls to me to say somewhat of the origin and doings of the goodly company, fellowship or brotherhood of the Sunday Tramps. Now the foundation thereof was on this wise. Stephen, as has been said, had made friends with George Croom Robertson, the editor of 'Mind,' and he had been editing Clifford's papers in collaboration, with Sir F. Pollock. Late in 1879 they with a few companions arranged to take long Sunday

walks. The original members of the society, about ten in number, were for the most part addicted to philosophy, but there was no examination, test, oath or subscription, and in course of time most professions and most interests were represented."

"First and last, the total number of names in the book was sixty, together with one 'corresponding member,' Professor Vinogradoff, then of Moscow; but at any time there were not more than twenty effective members, and it ten actually appeared that was a good assembly."

"The form of government was unlimited paternal despotism. Stephen would never have granted us a charter or have admitted that we knew the way. Mr. Sully has well said that when Stephen was collecting his flock at the railway station his face 'had something of the solicitude look of a schoolmaster.' 'Come, I must sweep these creatures away!'—that was the manner in which a lady heard him speak of us in a house in which we were being entertained; and 'swept away' we were accordingly. Not that his rule was 'sanctioned' by any pains of penalties, except such as he could prove to be the natural and inevitable consequences of our disobedience and self-will. If we missed a train or had to break into a run, it was demonstrably our fault. Sometimes the proof seemed sophistical, and the boasted 'short-cut' a roundabout route, but really Stephen's power of scheming a long walk and making space and time subservient to his will was remarkable. Mr.

Meredith was right, I think, in saying that he had in him something of the great military captain. He was a strategist, and those who tramped with him will best understand why every volume of the biographical dictionary appeared at the right moment."

Rallying Song for Freedom in the North

To "The United Left" (Tirol, 1874)

Dishonored by the higher, but loved by all the low—

Say, is it not the pathway that the new has to go?

By those who ought to guard it betrayed, oh, yes, betrayed,—

Say, is it not thus truth ever progress has made?

Some summer day beginning, a murmur in the grain,

It grows to be a roaring through the forests again,

Until the sea shall bear it with thunder-trumpets' tone,

Where nothing, nothing's heard but it alone, it alone.

With Northern allies warring we take the Northern wing;

For God and for our freedom—is the watchword we bring. . . .

We find Him in our doing, if we hear and heed His call.

That doing we will forward, we many, although weak,

'Gainst all in fearless fighting, who the truth will not seek;—

Some summer day beginning, a murmur in the grain,

It goes now as a roaring through the forests again.

'Twill grow to be a storm ere men think that this can be.

With voice of thunder sweeping o'er the infinite sea.

What nation God's call follows, earth's greatest power shall show,

And carry all before it, though it high stand or low.

—Bjornstjerne Bjornson (tr. from the Norwegian in the original meters by Prof. A. H. Palmer).

If Your Eye Is on the Eternal

If your eye is on the eternal, your intellect will grow and your opinions and actions will have a beauty which no learning or combined advantage of other men can rival.—Emerson.

We Are Children

We are children of a large family, and must learn, as such children do, not to expect that our hurts will be made much of—to be content with little nurture and caressing and help each other the more.—George Eliot.

Calais As It Was

"When I come to look at a place which I have visited any time these twenty or thirty years, I recall not the place merely, but the sensations I had at first seeing it, and which are quite different to my feelings today. That first day at Calais; the voices of the women crying out at night, as the vessel came alongside the pier; the supper at Quillac's . . . the red-calcop canopy under which I slept; the tiled floor, and the fresh smell of the sheets; the wonderful postilion in his jack boots and pigtail—all return with perfect clearness to my mind, and I am seeing them, and not the objects which are actually under my eyes. Here is Calais. Yonder is that commissioner I have known this score of years. Here are the women screaming and bustling over the baggage; the people at the passport-barrier who take your papers. My good people, I hardly see you. You no more interest me than a dozen orange-women in Covent Garden, or a shop bookkeeper in Oxford Street. But you make me think of a time when you

were indeed wonderful to behold—when the little French soldiers wore white cockades in their shakos—when the diligence was forty hours going to Paris; and the great-booted postilion, as surveyed by youthful eyes from the coupe, with his jurons, his ends of rope for the harness, and his clubbed pigtail, was a wonderful being, and productive of endless amusement. You young folks don't remember the apple-girls who used to follow the diligence up the hill beyond Boulogne, and the delights of the Jolly road? In making continental journeys with young folks, an older man may be very quiet, and to outward appearance, melancholy; but really he has gone back to the days of his youth, and he is seventeen or eighteen years of age (as the case may be), and is amusing himself with all his might. He is noting the horses as they come squealing out of the post-house yard at midnight; he is enjoying the delicious meals at Beauvais and Amiens, . . . he is half-fellow with the conductor, and alive to all the incidents of the road."—Thackeray.

Poland Listens for the Coming of the Springtide of Art and Letters

"Poetry and the fine arts show, as conclusively as any other part of the national life, that there are still the materials for history in the progress of Poland. Had the pulses of the people ceased to beat when their territory was parceled out among the autocrats of Vienna, had 'Finis Poloniae,' falsely attributed to Kosciuszko, really been written, . . . then we might indeed have expected a literature, but a literature melancholy, pathetic and romantic, a literature harping forever on the fact that the days that have once been are now no more forever.

"This," J. H. Harley writes in "Poland Past and Present" (1917), "is the characteristic note of the literature of defeated nations, the haunting melancholy which Matthew Arnold hears as the dominating ground-tone of Macpherson's 'Ossian,' the striking birth-mark of the Celt, and, it well might be supposed, the heritage of Poland in her day of sorrow and distress. Yet a few years and the blast of the desert comes, it howls in its empty court and whistles round thy half-worn shield. Let the blast of the

desert come! We shall be renowned in our day!" It cannot be denied that in the great poets of Poland in the earlier part of the Nineteenth Century—Mickiewicz, Slowacki and Krasiński—we find distant traces of what George Brandes has called the Hamlet type, combined indeed with the sorrows of Werther and the rebellion of Byron. . . . Yet in Mickiewicz and Slowacki, at any rate, this was only a single phase of their career, and summing up the whole lesson of their life-work, it cannot be said that there is any final accent of hopelessness in the literature which has come from Polish poets, or in the figures which fill the canvas of Polish painters in the Nineteenth Century. . . . The final Act of the Congress of Vienna, which appeared for the time irretrievably to put an end to the separate political existence of Poland, only made more intense, democratic and practical the administrative instinct of the man of affairs, and caused the man of letters to detect more plainly the coming of the springtide.

"Let us consider for a moment

the difficulties under which the artist worked in his pursuit of ideal perfection. In Russian Poland his work might be forbidden. The national language must not be encouraged. All instructions in the schools had to be conducted in the official tongue. In Prussian Poland the campaign against the usages which his heart held dear had been carried on with a scientific ruthlessness which has never been excelled. Only in Galicia before the war was there any semblance of artistic liberty, and there seemed little to encourage the writers of Galicia to hope for the dawning of a new or a better day.

"Yet all the time the arts were cultivated and the men who listened for the coming of the springtide experienced the force of all these movements in art and in life which constitute the vital inspiration of modern evolution and progress. Music and the dance—the oldest of the arts—have even been a notable part of the popular life of Poland. The earlier pieces of the Polish Paderewski—ad-

mittedly one of the greatest players of his time—consisted of graceful and attractive dances which were reminiscent of his native province, Podolia, and of the neighboring districts. Schools of the Fine Arts exist at Cracow and at Warsaw. The first has the title of academy, and it is looked upon as standing upon the same level as the universities. For a long time it had as its director the greatest of the Polish painters, Jan Matejko, whose historical delineations have justly earned the encomiums of the greatest European critics. The Warsaw school is more recent than that of Cracow and naturally owes its endowment to private generosity. But nothing could damp the ardor of the Polish artists. Baffled often in the effort to find opportunities in their own country, they might be found before the war hard at work in the studios of Munich, Paris, and Rome. There is withal something characteristically sane about these productions—no the unbalanced intensity of a defeated race."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

Communications regarding the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

One year, \$9.00; Six months, \$4.50

Three months, \$2.25; One month, .75c

Single copies 3 cents

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$9.00, one month 80 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify the Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING

In North To Other

America Countries

Up to 16 pages, 1 cent 2 cents

Up to 24 pages, 2 cents 3 cents

Up to 32 pages, 3 cents 4 cents

Advertising rates on application.

The right to reject any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAU

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House,

Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado

Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN BUREAU, 9 East 40th Street,

New York City.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally

Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1313 Peoples

Gas Building, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First

Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Cham-

bers, Ottawa, Ontario.

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 360 Collins

Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 9 East 40th St.

Chicago, 1313 Peoples Gas Bldg.

Kansas City, 1114 Commerce Trust Bldg.

San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg.

Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.

London, Amberley House, Strand

Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Publishers of

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"

"THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"

"THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"

and other Christian Science publications.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1917

EDITORIALS

From Dan to Beersheba

ON THE eleventh of December General Allenby made his state entry into Jerusalem. There was little enough of the state about it, but there was this about it, which is unusual in captured cities, there was a real welcome from the inhabitants. Those who were present in the streets noticed the curious English cries that welcomed the progress of the General, and it was no mere curiosity which gathered the people to the flat tops of the houses, after the manner of the East for untold centuries. It is easy to understand the meaning of all this when it is realized that the enormous majority of the population of the city are Jews. When the last effort to number the people was made, two-thirds of them indeed were Jews, and the proportion is perhaps larger today. Of the remaining third two-thirds probably are Christians, therefore it will be seen that the Muhammadan element is most likely not more than a tenth part of the population. Even the Muhammadans, however, seem to have rejoiced with the Christians and the Jews, for the Pasha is a hard master and a robber, and his hand has not been stayed by the Germans.

All round the city, on that famous Tuesday, British troops were steadily closing in. The men from London had come marching through Judea, by the road that leads under the shadows of the mountains of Judah from Hebron to Bethlehem. At Bethlehem, before the surrender took place, the Turks had made an effort at resistance, but the order had been given that no guns were to play upon the village, and the London troops swept through the fire of the Turks, and through and around the houses, using only the bayonet. All along the coast from Ascalon, in Simeon, up to Joppa, in Dan, English warships lay guarding the shore, whilst from the valley of Ajalon and from Beth-horon, in the mountains of Ephraim, the English regiments were coming down through the passes towards the gate of Joppa and the Damascus gate. When the night fell, the inhabitants realized perhaps fully the meaning of it all. The batteries on the Mount of Olives were guarded by British sentinels, and the Cross has been finally hoisted over the walls of the city in place of the Crescent.

Of course, the tide of conquest will not stay here. The entire length and breadth of the land, from Dan to Beersheba, will be reconquered from the Muhammadans, and in some form or another will pass under the protectorate of the Christian nations. It is just here that the matter becomes most interesting, for the Jews are not Christians, and a Christian protectorate of the Holy Land in the name of the Jews would itself be something of an anachronism. It is well known that though the British have taken the city, they have no intention of remaining in Palestine. What they intend to do, as has been said, is to set up a protectorate, and they are rather anxious that the protecting power should be the United States. But, in any case, the great thing to make sure of is that the protecting power shall have no ulterior motive. For a protectorate of the Holy Land based on any idea of conquest or of pride would be something which could not endure. Those who see clearest through the mist of human materialism understand most completely that there is something more in the capture of Jerusalem than the taking of a city, and that the strangling grasp of one conqueror cannot be removed merely that that of another conqueror may take its place.

All this does not, however, affect the interest of the situation in any way. Can, it has been asked, the Jews set up a republic on Mount Zion? The whole religious training of the Jew has taught him to look for a Messiah who would be a temporal King, and yet the Jew more perhaps than most people has moved away from the idea of kingship. As a matter of fact, however, before there were Kings in Israel there were Judges. The original Jewish state was, in short, a military theocracy. It was that, indeed, when it was a kingdom, and the effort may yet be made to reestablish a theocracy in Jerusalem. It must be remembered that there is not probably one stone of Jerusalem standing upon another that was there when Jesus drove the money lenders from the temple courts, and Pilate was carried through the city in his litter. After the capture by Titus an end was made of Jerusalem as the Romans knew how to make an end of things. For fifty years the ruins became the camp of the Tenth Legion. Then, once more, the Jews burst into rebellion, with the result that whatever remnants may have been left of the city of the First Century were probably finally destroyed by the Roman Julius Severus. That was perhaps the day, if there ever was such a day, of the final dispersal, and ever since that time the Jews have looked for the descendant of David who should reestablish the kingdom as David established it by the sword. It was this which gave birth to the powers of the pseudo-Messiahs, who from time to time claimed to be the Anointed. It was this strain of intellectual and religious Hebraism amongst the early Puritans which led "the saints" to attempt to trace the descent of Cromwell from David. And it is an open secret that in these days the Kaiser has maintained his own descent from David, though it has to be admitted that if his claim were true, the real representative of the Davidic line would be the present Prince of Wales, who on his birth was deliberately christened David.

All of which proves, if it proves anything, that the old distinction between the Jew and the Gentile, against which Paul contended with the apostles in Jerusalem, has passed away. Indeed, as Paul himself wrote to the Church at Colosse, "There is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free; but Christ is all, and in all." In other words, the children of Israel have ceased to be the tribes whom Joshua brought into Canaan, and have become instead,

in blood, those myriads of people who have spread themselves over the world, and, in spirit, those who have understood Principle sufficiently to be able to demonstrate it. In plain English, it is not by chance that the British regiments occupied Jerusalem, and that British statesmen are openly proposing to make the United States custodian of the land which has been wrested from the Turk.

The wish of the conquerors of Jerusalem to install the United States as the custodian of the Holy Land is, of course, founded on very simple political reasoning. In the first place, the United States represents the second great branch of the Anglo-Saxon race of English-speaking people, of which the British Empire represents the other; and, in the second place, the statesmen of the United Kingdom see the permanent advantage of placing the Holy Land in the charge of a country so removed from the old world as to be largely outside the orbit of European quarrels. It is quite true that the statesmen of the United Kingdom and of the United States are one in hoping that the days of physical struggle are coming to an end, and that the days are dawning when the disputes of men shall be settled by other means than the sword. Still, until the human race really learns to drop much more of its selfishness than it has succeeded in dropping up to the present time, the Holy Land will offer economic possibilities which will tend to draw those countries whose frontiers throb against each other more into dispute than those which lie westward beyond the Atlantic.

House of Lords and Labor Unrest

THE debate which recently took place, in the House of Lords, on the question of labor unrest was, in many ways, a most significant political incident. It has frequently been remarked, during the last two or three years, how the times are changing, how the trenches, in France and in other parts of the world, and the workshops and munition factories "at home" are steadily breaking down old convictions, old prejudices, and old distinctions between class and class. Much evidence of this nature has come to hand, from time to time, but no more striking instance has, perhaps, thus far been afforded than the debate referred to. "There has been an extraordinary movement of spirit," declared Lord Milner, speaking on behalf of the Government, "in consequence of the war, a scrapping of prejudices, a plowing up of people's minds." And this statement, coming, as it did, toward the close of the discussion, was indeed a just summing up of the situation as revealed in what had gone before.

As for the "practical firmament" which has so far emerged, it was sufficiently described by Lord Milner, when he said that the Government and every one were thoroughly agreed that labor should henceforth participate in the affairs of the community as a partner, rather than as a servant, and that there should be closer contact between employer and employed. The great source of satisfaction concerning the matter is that it is not to be left in the realm of words, where it has already had too long a sojourn, but is immediately to be made effective. Already the new Ministry of Labor has the subject well in hand, and every effort is being made to get the joint councils of employers and workers, recommended in the recent Whitely report, established at the earliest possible date.

Now, the success of these councils depends largely, indeed wholly, upon the spirit which those comprising them bring to their work. The power for good of a council characterized by good will and mutual confidence is unlimited, but without these qualities nothing can be hoped for. It is just here where a debate like that in the House of Lords may be abundantly helpful. "Labor," said the Marquess of Salisbury, "is not a dangerous animal of enormous strength and great potential violence, which one must be civil to, but never trust." His whole speech was a plea for greater trust and an able marshaling of facts in support of his contentions.

After the Marquess came the Archbishop of York, who developed a point of peculiar value, contending that the way to utilize the zeal, the temper, and even the indiscretions of the younger workers was to give them, in the shops' committees, an insight into the conditions of the business and a closer association with the employers. Recent events in Russia have indeed afforded an illustration, vivid enough, of the need of just such experience. The demand for unlimited wages, the utter disregard for all economic laws, the mistaking of license for liberty so characteristic of the workingman in Russia since the revolution, are all, surely, the results of just that ignorance of what really constitutes production which needs to be more entirely dissipated, even in the United Kingdom.

Such ignorance can, of course, be successfully dissipated only by affording the workman every opportunity of finding out just what it means and just what it requires to "run a business," and by importing into the whole matter that spirit of cooperation which is the basis of the government proposals, and must ultimately achieve that righteous settlement which is increasingly desired by all concerned.

The Sacred Saloon

IN ALL parts of the United States, and in every walk of life, save one, people are asked to make sacrifices for the commonweal, and, in the main, they are responding promptly and cheerfully. They are observing meatless and wheatless days; they are eating war bread; they are economizing as never before; they are practicing thrift at the cost of little luxuries that, in the past, they thought indispensable; they are housekeeping on a margin of a pound of sugar and a ton of coal; they are traveling in poorly heated or unheated railroad and trolley cars; they are putting up with transportation discomforts and inconveniences that, a few months back, they would have pronounced insufferable; they are paying all sorts of prices for nearly everything they use, and bearing it all with more or less patience and cheerfulness, to help to win the war.

By closing the schools and the churches during the

remainder of the winter, it may be possible, the people are now informed, while supplying the industries, war and other, to supply their homes with fuel also. It is easy to see, they are told, that if the schools and the churches are shut down, there will be more coal for the heating of other places. Traveling in a cold railway or trolley car helps somewhat, but not enough, and the great aim of the coal conservationist is to cut off the use of fuel wherever it is known, or believed, to be used unnecessarily.

There is just a bare possibility that denying coal to the schools and churches, as well as, in some measure, to the electric power stations, may not meet the emergency. In that event the householder is urged to close as many of his rooms as he possibly can. In order to win the war, it is suggested that people who now live in ten rooms might live in five, while those who live in five might compress their families into two. Some of the savants that have come forward, German fashion, to make democracy safe, have advanced the thought that people might save a considerable amount of fuel per capita by sitting at south windows during a stated number of hours daily and absorbing the sun's rays.

Never before has the genius of the nation been employed so industriously in an effort to save heat units for the national good. Not since the time when Colonel Sellers placed a lighted candle behind the singlass in the door of his parlor stove, and undertook to warm himself and his visitors by the power of imagination, has invention along this line been so active as now. Plainly, the purpose of all those who have the national welfare at heart is to make a great saving in that useful and most important commodity, coal. Nobody will question the worthiness of their purpose.

But why do they overlook the saloon? Why don't they ask, or order, the saloon to close? The saloon is a far more constant consumer of fuel than the churches or the schools. The schools, at the most, are open only a part of each of five days of the week; the churches, as a rule, are open not more than a part of each of two days in the week; the saloon, where it has free swing, is open all day long and far into the night every day in the week, and, where it is subject to regulation, at least six full days a week. The fuel conservationists, who have been so thoughtful in the matter of restricting the use of fuel by the railroad and traction companies, the electric power companies, and the householders, have, strange to say, given little or no thought to the cutting down of the fuel supply for the saloons.

People at all disposed to be inquisitive naturally want to know the reason. Why, they ask, should the saloon be considered beyond the comfort and accommodation of the public; why should it be favored above the school or the church; why is it apparently regarded as something sacred and consequently immune to ordinary treatment, in the present emergency? There seems to be but one possible answer, and this is based on reasoning so subtle and so deep that it could, perhaps, have been reached only by those who have undertaken to solve all war problems. It is this, that the saloon is one of the greatest known fuel conservationists of the age, in that, annually, it places thousands of its patrons beyond the ability to buy coal at any price.

If this does not satisfy the inquisitive, then the alternative is obvious: the saloon, where it is tolerated at all, continues to wield an influence and to exercise a pull greater than those of the schools, the churches, and all the rest of the community put together.

Waits and Carol Singers

EVERYBODY is familiar enough with the phenomenon of Christmas caroling. Those who know their Washington Irving well, their Dickens well, or their Thackeray well, know how it was done in "the middle years," and those who know England, and indeed many other countries, at all, know how it is done today. Only the student of such matters, however, is drawn to study the question further, and to follow the carol singer down the years beyond Thackeray or Dickens or Irving.

The first Christmas carol, Bishop Taylor has it, was heard by the shepherds as they watched their flocks on the night of the nativity, and the custom of singing "sacred canticles" on the eve of Christmas early became a recognized practice. Some of them were hymns, pure and simple, and some of them were very far removed from anyone's concept of a hymn. They were handed down from generation to generation, appearing in many districts in different forms, and, for centuries, in all probability, the great mass of them were never committed to writing.

The oldest collection printed in England comprises those of Wynkyn de Worde; in 1521, and of Kele, soon after. Warton, in his "History of English Poetry," notices a license, granted in 1562 to one John Tysdale, for printing "Certayne goodly carowles to be songe to the glory of God"; and again, "Crestenmas carowles auctorised by my Lord of London." In the next century, especially, perhaps, in the early and latter parts of it, caroling at Christmas time was a joyful and popular thing. So much so, indeed, that one William Slayter gathered together in a duodecimo volume, in the year 1642, a collection "of the songs of Sion intended for Christmas carols and fitted to divers of the most noted and common but solemne tunes, everywhere in this land familiarly used and known."

So it went on through the Eighteenth Century, on into the Nineteenth, and over the border into the Twentieth. The costume of the carolers changed; their lantern, in these days, may have given way, on occasion, to the electric torch; the music, too, may have become more elaborate, and yet no touch of carol singing would be complete without some of the old, old songs such as "Good King Wenceslas Looked Out," or "I Saw Three Ships Come Sailing In," or "The First Noel."

As for waits, they are, of course, really something quite distinct from carol singers, although often confused with them. Strictly speaking, waits are always instrumentalists. In the earliest times in which mention is made of them, namely, in the Fourteenth Century, they were simply watchmen, who sounded horns, or even played a tune on a flute or flageolet to mark the hours.

Later on, they became well-established functionaries, and are provided for in the black book of the royal household expenses of Edward IV. London and all the chief boroughs had their corporation waits, from, at least, the Sixteenth Century onward, and, in London, they wore a special uniform of blue gowns with red sleeves and caps, and a silver collar or chain round their necks. It was a part of their duty to play before my Lord Mayor when he made his annual progress through the city, or, in company with the aldermen, entertained distinguished guests to dinner.

After a time, the ordinary night watchman began to arrogate to himself the right to entertain the good citizens at Christmas time, and to call round on Boxing Day to receive a due reward for his services. In 1829 came the institution of the police, and the waits, as a semi-official body, disappeared. Their place, however, was taken by unofficial waits, little bands of musicians, good, bad, and indifferent, who are to be found to this day serenading their neighbors in every town and village throughout the country on Christmas eve.

Notes and Comments

THE belief is prevalent in Newfoundland, upon what ground has not yet been definitely made known, that, in recognition of the loyal and gallant service it has rendered the Empire in the present war, it is to be created a Dominion. Since the federation of Australia and of South Africa, Newfoundland has been the only considerable British colony standing alone. The Newfoundland units, army and navy, in the war zones, have given a splendid account of themselves, the whole Empire is proud of them, and the creation of the Dominion of Newfoundland, in appreciation of the resourcefulness and pluck of the island people, is not an impossibility.

THE TIMES has been the subject of much criticism for its refusal to print the Lansdowne letter. But, at any rate, it can be said that, in so doing, it was following its old traditional policy of supporting the Government in power. Its attitude on this occasion recalls the proof of independence which it gave in connection with Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1886. Immediately after having handed in his resignation, Lord Randolph went down to Printing House Square, in a cab, and offered George Earle Buckle, then editor, the first news of the event, expecting, as a return, that The Times would give him gentle treatment in its editorial columns. But he was informed, very politely, that he could take his news elsewhere if he chose, and that, if he so decided, The Times would remain silent on the matter. The retiring Chancellor thought better of it, and left the information with The Times editor. It was regarded as so valuable that none of the staff was allowed to leave until it had been printed.

THOUGH a prophet may be without honor in his own country, the American soldiers and sailors received their full share of both entertainment and honor on the occasion of the recent Thanksgiving celebrations. The navy yards of the Atlantic Coast were not able to furnish enough men to meet the demands of people who were eager to entertain Jackies on Thanksgiving Day. One hostess, so the story goes, made elaborate preparations for two brave young defenders of American shores. The family table was laden with cut glass and silver, in an oak-paneled dining room. The men gave one frightened look at the table, but did not dare sit down. "Excuse me, ma'am," said the bolder of the two, when he had recovered his breath, "but can't we have dinner with the maids in the kitchen? You see, I'm a plumber and Bill's a chauffeur. We're more used to kitchens!" From the subsequent sounds of hilarity "below stairs," the feast was a huge success.

THE new French loan, which M. Klotz introduced in Parliament so ably and clearly, has been very happily christened L'Emprunt du Chemin des Dames. No less to the point is the argument of the Renaissance in favor of the prompt and generous subscription. It is the one way, it says, which the country has of paying its debts toward those who give their lives for its safety. So let us hand out and make no bones about it.

MAJOR IAN HAY, facile writer and war lecturer in the United States, has been the recipient of unexpected attentions from a newspaper clipping bureau in New York. It is said that the bureau has been sending to the Scots major, as he travels about the United States, complimentary references to the "Life and Letters of John Hay" and the "Complete Poems of John Hay." The confusion of the "Ian" of the British soldier with the "John" of the American statesman is obvious. It may not unlikely compel the former, in pure self-protection, to burst into print as poet and letter writer, if only to justify the action of the muddled bureau clerk before his employers.

THE Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung informs the world that "as many art treasures as was humanly possible have been stored in places of safety by art experts accompanying the German Army." This means, of course, that the art experts accompanying the German Army have carried off to Germany everything, in the way of portable art treasures, that the gun experts accompanying the German Army have not destroyed. Efficient to the last!

THE "fallacy" of yesterday often becomes the "actuality" of today. One of the by-products of John Law's South-Sea schemes of two centuries ago was the sale of stock in a company which it was claimed would turn sawdust into boards without knot or crack. An industrial concern in Van Buren, Maine, is about to turn the sawdust hills and wood refuse heaps of the Maine woods into pulp, paper, and paper boards, thus utilizing a by-product of the sawmill which, up to the present time, has been regarded as worthless.